JACK BRAND PILSENER

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,817—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	20th „
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th „
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	22nd Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	1st February.
„ D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
„ R. RUBATTINO	5,480	M. Saporiti	29th „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000,
2nd „	325	500	525	550	600
3rd „	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 27th January, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	19 Jany. 190

taking cargo and passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers, from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to,

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th January, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 9th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA" 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1 th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 12th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on or about 8th January.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boueard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,300 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Strait, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,310 tons, on or about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WINES FROM THE MOST EMINENT PRODUCERS ONLY.
NOTE SPECIAL CASH RATES.

CHAMPAGNES.—

ONLY HIGH CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

	Special Cash Rates Qts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. Rs. a.
DOYEN & Co.'s EXTRA DRY, per doz.	65 0	35 0	73 0	39 0
GIESLER'S "FOR INDIA" BRAND, per doz.	76 0	40 0	85 0	44 8
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE, per doz.	77 0	41 0	86 0	46 0
PERRIER JOUET'S "FINEST DRY," per doz.	70 0	37 8	78 0	42 0
do "RESERVE CUVEE" per doz.	75 0	40 0	84 0	44 8
POMMERY and GRENO'S EXTRA SEC, per doz.	78 0	42 0	87 0	47 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR, per doz.	39 0	21 8	43 8	24 12

PORTS.—

SANDEMAN & CO.'S.

TREACHER & CO., have given much attention to the selection of these wines, which are shipped direct by the above celebrated firm, a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalid's Port,"	40 0	21 8	44 8	24 12
FINE OLD PORT.—A wholesome, nutritious wine, per doz	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price, per doz	22 8	...	25 0	...
WHITE PORT or VINO BIANCO, per doz	30 0	...	33 8	...
„ „ STONES BLACK CAPSULE, per doz	45 0	...	50 0	...
„ „ „ GREEN „ „	32 0	...	36 0	...

SHERRIES.—

FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.

Selected and matured on the spot and shipped through this well-known firm.

	Ordinary Rates. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO.—A Genuine "Natural" Sherry, of Superior quality	45 0	50 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	34 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired, per doz.	32 8	36 8
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry	31 0	34 8
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price	28 0	31 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light wine for general use	22 0	24 8
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality, per doz.	19 0	21 8
XEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERE, per doz.	25 0	28 0

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

LIFE BELTS & LIFE BUOYS

ACCORDING TO BOARD OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS.

APPLY TO

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE AND SONS,

SHIP CHANDLERS, 18 AND 20, DALAL STREET, FORT.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always,

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.
MARCK'S Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCK'S Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCK'S Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCK'S Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCK'S Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCK'S Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCK'S Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCK'S Coventry Watch, an English made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCK'S Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCK'S Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELECTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.
(Bottled in Bordeaux.)
Bottles, Rs. 20 doz.; Pints, Rs. 13 doz.

INVALID PORT.
(Bottled in France.)
Bottles, Rs. 34 doz.; Pints, Rs. 21 doz.

EDINA WHISKY.
(Bottled in Scotland.)
Bottles, Rs. 31-8 doz.; Rs. 2-12 Each.

FINE OLD BRANDY.
(Bottled in Bordeaux.)
Bottles, Rs. 34-12 doz.; Rs. 3 Each.

IMPORTED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED AT ONCE, Qualified HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, for Cemetery duty. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned. Only Qualified men need apply.

T. S. Weir, Lt.-Col., I. M. S.
Health Officer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd January, 1900.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.
INCLUDING JETALSAR-RAJKOT, JAMNAGAR, AND DHRANGADRA RAILWAYS.)

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th January, 1900, the following ADDITIONS and changes will be made in the TRAIN SERVICE.

ADDITIONS.

Up Local.		H.	M.	Up Mail Mixed.		H.	M.
Bhavnagar Terminus	D	15	8	Jetalsar Junction	D	5	32
Dhola Junction	A	17	30	Dhola Junction	A	10	10
Down Mail Mixed.				**Down Local.**			
Dhola Junction	D	18	0	Dhola Junction	D	10	44
Jetalsar Junction	A	22	39	Bhavnagar Terminus.	A	13	6

ALTERATIONS.

The present Up Mail Train from Bhavnagar Terminus will arrive at Dhola Junction at 10-10 and leave at 10-25.

The present Up Mixed from Veraval will leave there at 6-20 and Down Mixed from Jetalsar will arrive at Veraval at 16-48.

CHAS. CARROLL
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bhavnagar Para, 21st December, 1899.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particulars on application.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.		2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK.	No. 2	3	8
" Do. do.	No. 4	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

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1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
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Manager."

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, January 8th, 1900.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. R. MISTRI, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

PERSIAN BANDANNAS.—All the Newest designs in Wide End Hakf Scarfs, for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—Furnished large BUNGALOW, on CHURCH HILL, Igatpuri.—Apply "E. C.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

XMAS PRESENTS.—A Large and Varied Collection of JEWELLERY is now ON VIEW at B. NUSSERWANJI and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 34, Church Gate Street, opposite Vienna Confectionery.

TRY OUR CHALLENGE DINNER SET, 30 Pieces for 6 Persons. Belgrave Pattern only, Rs. 12-14, Cheapest ever sold in India. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property near Vithulwady, advertised to take place to-day in POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. MANESSE and Co. Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome furniture such as round table and teapoys, writing and dressing tables, bentwood chairs, mirror-door almirahs, book case, iron and wooden bedsteads, glass, crockery and platedware, piano, English fire proof Chubb's lock safe, pictures, Japanese ornaments, clock by Favre-Leuba, etc., etc., the property of D. SMITH, Esq., leaving Bombay.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 50 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Dewjee Vursang.

50 bales Hessian cloth, 45 inches 11oz. Hastings Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron-framed grand cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co. in perfect order, foot sewing machine nearly new, Treacher's large ice box with refrigerator, table ornaments, China vases, pictures, carpets, lamps, large aviary with birds, Doctor's brougham in good order, plated single harness &c., the property of the late Dr. J. DIAS, House Surgeon.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book at hat stands, harmonium.

A lot of veterinary instruments, consisting of dissecting instruments, hypodermic syringe, bulldog forceps, catheters, spatula, trochar and canula, scale with weights, stethoscope, medical books, &c.

A lot of assored soaps and scents.

The property of an officer, consisting of wearing apparel chest of drawer, portmenteau, bicycles, fowling piece by Moor and Harris, lathe and tools, set of stock and dies, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 light second hand victoria.
1 miniature office brougham.
1 strong built dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in 2nd FOFULWADY LANE, ON THE BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gordhundass Radhakissondass, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vithaldass Ramdass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of May 1893, and made between the said Vithaldass Ramdass of the one part, and Govindram Dwarkadass of the other part, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government land, admeasuring 436 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, tenements, dwelling-houses and cook-room standing thereon, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the second Fofulwady Lane, on the Bhooleshwar Road, without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 536, 526, new Nos. 2604, 2606, old Survey No. 60, and new Survey No. 533, and Municipal Ward No. 5270 to 5272 and Street No. (8) (1) 9 Fofulwady, and bounded on the east, partly by the property of Castoorbai, widow of Doolabh Jagdish, partly by the said Fofulwady Lane, and partly by the property of Purshotum Chintaman and others, on the west, by the property formerly of Sadashiv Wishwanath Dhurandhar, and now of Vithaldass Ramdass and Tricumdas Ramdas, on the north, by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji, and on the south, by the property of Mrs. Rose Maria Esperance, and partly by the property of Castoorbai, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Krishnarao Bhaoo, and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldass Ramdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COLEEWADA, MAZAGON.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Vithuldas Narayen, the sole heir and next of kin of the late Ngrayen Bhimji, the mortagagee, and on account and at the risk of Krishna Dewoo Patel Nakhwa, Ramjee Dowoo Patel Nakhwa, Narayen Dewoo Patel Nakhwa, and Gunpat Ramjee Patel Nakhwa, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of April, 1896, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay at Coleewada, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement—square yards, registered under old No. 14, new No. 11539, old Survey No. 370, and new Survey No 2,210, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6,984, and Street No. 30, and bounded on the east by the property of Fakoor Nekhwa and partly by the house of Dhurma Nanji, on the west by the house of Kootaria Akbada, on the north by the house of Narayen Bhica, and on the south by the house of Jamnabai, and the premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, a lot of reading books, novels, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 glass fronted brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in good order.
1 strong built dog-cart, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 strong dog cart pony and harness.
1 set nearly new, brass mounted single harness.
The property of the late Mr. D. McLANCHLAN SLATER—
1 handsome strong iron grey Arab horse, young, believed sound, goes in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of 27 Cast horses (Arab gelding) at Messrs. Abdool Rahman Mirza and Co.'s Stables, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place by order of the Commandant 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent about 27 cast horses, suitable for riding and carriages.

N.B.—The above horses have been cast for age only, and are at present all in hard-work and going sound. A rare opportunity to pick up a cheap useful horse. Now on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of a gentleman—

1 very valuable double cut brilliant necklace (old mine) of the 1st quality.
1 very valuable double cut brilliant broach (spray) of the 1st quality.
1 very valuable ruby emerald and brilliant bracelet (old mine) 1st quality.
1 very valuable broach (star) of old mine 1st quality.
The above will be on view from next Wednesday.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

2 bags best quality Walnuts from Devitldhur Tea and Fruit Gardens, will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.
BURKE'S SLOE GIN.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.
BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABELS BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	11

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD . NEWS
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post.
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"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. All Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 8 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	56
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4½
Third do	2 4

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.	Rs.	UP-COUNTRY.	Rs.
Per Annum	12	Per Annum	15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SILAS MEYER MOSES, a PARTNER in our several Firms in England, India, and China.

DAVID SASSOON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1900.

PRIME SCOTCH OATS

EXPECTED per s. s. NUBEA. We are Registering Orders for the above, all constituents are requested to communicate direct with;

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates —

For 1 Year, 6 per cent. per annum.
" 9 Months, 5½ " "
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 " "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND ICE MACHINE.

FOUR Ton Ice Machine, Second-hand, by Seebe German and Co, for Sale in Zanzibar. For further particulars apply to,

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

13, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., (Auctioneers.)

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.

Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1 265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	6 p.c.	90
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs, 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00)
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	20)	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs,5	1,660
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	380
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs[illegible]	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs3.	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	280
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	600
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	410
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	450
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	2.	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	11,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	615
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,600
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,685
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld, Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	45
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 15	1,320
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	...
National	2500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld)	742	1.	1,000	dvdRs5.	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs2.	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	2.0	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	130
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	525
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2.	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	sl	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	–	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	480

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	735
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	13
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	12	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	50.	dvdR 40	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs3.	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 1	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 8.	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs3.	362½xd
Munmar M.	000	25	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	490
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	142½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	310
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	12	585 1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	..	Rs 80	5

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 3-37m., 4-54a. Low water, 10-18m., 10-10a. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December, 1899, was 6,621; the daily average being 214, new admissions 1,126, Parsees 805, Hindoos 3,326, Mahomedans 1,853, Christians 637. 66 children were vaccinated this month.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

Polka	Mein Roschen	Anger
Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad	Boieldieu
Reminiscences of	Sullivan	Winterbottom
Mazurka	La Czarine	Ganne
Fantasia (No. 3)	On Popular Ballads	Kappey
Valse	Sourire D'Avril	Depret

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT WHILE WORSHIPPING A GOD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Upper Mahim, regarding the death of Toolsabai, a Hindu girl, aged twelve years. The deceased resided with her sister, Luximee, at Mahim Bazaar. On the 16th December last, the girl was performing puja near an image in the house, when her saree caught fire from a naked kerosine oil lamp, which had been burning near the image. She raised an alarm and her sister ran to her assistance, but before the fire could be put out, the deceased was much burnt about the abdomen, back, and right leg. Deceased was treated at home, but her condition grew worse, and she died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

TIRED OF LIFE.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Lalbaugh, Parel, on the body of Awadabai, aged about twenty-five years, wife of a cultivator. The deceased arrived in Bombay about a year ago from her husband's house at up-country and put up with her mother at Parel. For the last nine months Awadabai had been ailing and was tired of her life. About a month ago her husband came to Bombay to take her with him to his village, but finding her still ill, he returned to his native place, without taking her. On the morning of the 2nd instant, deceased was found missing from home. Her mother searched for her but could not find her. On Wednesday afternoon the deceased's dead body was found floating in the Dinshaw Petit's mill tank at Parel. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, H. F. Todman appeared to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him by Manekji Pochaji Pocha. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was, that the complainant was the owner of a house at Cama Street, of which the accused was a tenant. On the 9th ultimo, complainant went to the accused to recover rent for the month of November. The accused having asked for the bill complainant gave it to him. It had been signed by complainant's mother, but as it was not receipted by him, he asked for its return. The accused, however, refused to do so, and in the altercation, which subsequently took place between the parties, he pushed complainant, and hit him on the face. The police was called and complainant was taken to the Goculdas Hospital for treatment. The accused pleaded provocation, and was fined Rs. 10.

BALL AT DAMAUN.—New Year's Day was celebrated by a ball organised by the leading Christians, mostly of Upper Damaun. The magnificent building erected many years ago by the then eminent Advocate Mr. Jose Pereira, situate in Fort, at Upper Damaun, and which is now owned by Rev. Father Ezekiel, was beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and a spacious room thereof was fitted out for dancing. From 9 p.m., the members of the entertainment consisting of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Kuchembuck Villar, the Commanding Officer, Major Macedo, Judge Mourao, Captain Menezes, Dr. Menezes, Mr. Francis Paul Coutinho and others began to arrive, and an hour later dancing commenced, in which more than 25 couples took part, accompanied by the sweet tunes of the Government band, which was in full attendance during the whole of the night. During the intervals, refreshments were served and dancing was continued and kept up until 6 a.m., when the company dispersed, boats being specially kept ready to convey those who resided at Lower Damaun, across the creek.

COMMITTAL OF A DESPERATE BURGLAR.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gunesh Kalkalia alias Ghunsha, a noted burglar, having a record of seven previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Sloane, with house-breaking by day and theft of a canvas bag, containing sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 103, belonging to Gunpat Sayana. The complainant is a moulder and resides at 4th Lane, Kamatipoora. On the morning of the 26th December last, complainant locked his room and went to wash his clothes at a water-tap in the chawl. On his return he found the lock had been removed and the door fastened from the inside. On peeping through a window, he saw the accused in the room. The accused then opened the door and was attempting to force his way out, when complainant seized him. A struggle ensued between them. The accused dragged complainant out of the room and gave him a bite on his forehead. The complainant then raised a cry of thief. Several neighbours turned out and ran to complainant's assistance. The accused was secured and made over to the police. The room was examined and two boxes were found to have been broken open. The accused admitted having opened the lock on the door with a key, attached to a bunch of keys, which he then threw into the sweeper's passage. He admitted seven previous convictions and was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A HINDU LAD.

ON the morning of the 29th December last, Luximon Bala, a labourer, who resides at Walpakady, Mazagon, reported to the police that his son, Bundoo Luximon, aged about six years, had been missing. The boy when last seen playing on the road in front of his parent's house, was wearing two silver wristlets, a pair of gold ear-ring, and a copper amulet. The parents made inquiries, but no trace of the missing boy could be obtained. On Wednesday afternoon, a *malee* employed in Mr. Tata's wady at Matoonga, while taking his usual round, found the dead body of a lad floating on the surface of the water in one of the unused wells in the oart. The *malee* informed the police, and the latter had the body removed from the well. The parents of the missing lad were then communicated with and they proceeded to the wady and on looking at the body, identified it as that of their missing son, Bundoo. The body was much decomposed and the skin peeling off. The two silver wristlets which the boy had on his person were found missing, but the two gold ear-rings and the copper amulet were intact. There is a complete parapet round the well, which is at the back of the bungalow, about fifty yards away. There is an old wood frame over the well, but no one is allowed to use it, nor are any children permitted to play over it. How the boy found his way to Matoonga, which is about six miles away from his parent's house, is at present a mystery, and will be the subject of police inquiries. The acquisition of the two silver wrestlets, which are valued at Rs. 8, might have induced some one to do away with the unfortunate lad. Immediately beyond the wady there is a Hindu burning-ground and a narrow passage leading to it, runs by the side of the wady. The *malee*, who found the body, stated that it was his duty to daily go round the wady and look in the well. Many persons daily pass through the above passage, but no one has been seen entering the wady. The bungalow in the wady is unoccupied. The divisional police, under Superintendent Grennan assisted by the detectives are making rigorous inquiries.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry this morning, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances under which the deceased met with his death. Dr. Sidney Smith, who held an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia from drowning.

The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that deceased died from asphyxia from drowning, but under what circumstances he was drowned, there was no evidence to show.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Festival of the Epiphany.

7 30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Festival of the Epiphany.

Friday, 8 p.m.—Solemn, Evensong, Sermon and Choral.
Saturday, 7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

DR. BHALCHANDRA'S KNIGHTHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The nomination of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar to Knighthood, at a single stroke, is no ordinary occurrence among the titled elevations of the natives of India. I do not think his public services and the popular and efficient discharge of his professional duties are the only cause of his rapid elevation. Possibly, there are several others, who, on kindred grounds, may even better deserve a Knighthood.

My own belief is that for once the Government of Bombay and that of Calcutta have fallen into a lucky predicament despite themselves. It is, thus, a matter well worth the serious consideration of modern India aiming at self-improvement and progress. It is the remarkable freedom of my old and esteemed friend Dr. Bhalchandra, (though junior) from a seditionary and carping spirit, narrow racial bigotry, and bitterness, as well as his regard for well-balanced truth and moderation, in the place of a half-insane radicalism, that has brought lustre to his public spirited labours, and marked him out as an earnest, loyal, and out-spoken Deccani subject of her Majesty. Lord Curzon, I may be allowed to presume, has almost unconsciously marked him out as a standing object-lesson to those of the Deccani race, to whom the unfortunate tricks of rank radicalism are much dearer than the well-sifted maxims of a virtuous and progressive Liberalism.

I do not wish to make much of this incident for apparent reasons, for you may be pleased to see from the card which I have the honour to enclose, that my own uniform and unshaken leanings, for several decades, have been entirely towards sound and earnest work in the interests of Natives and British India, and insensible to any titled distinctions, which warrant one better, perhaps, to point out the real worth, which has made Dr. Bhalchandra a true leader of honest thought and mainly conduct among his own illustrious race of people, whose cause has been of late so ill-served by some fellow-brethren of, I regret to say, an ill-balanced mind. Sturdy and healthy independence can only dwell in a mind free of insincerity and intrigue, as the example of Sir Bhalchandra so aptly illustrates. The Deccanis have indeed been well-honoured in his unlooked for, but well-deserving, elevation to Knighthood.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Jan. 3. D.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF JANUARY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M0 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·119	Calm	1	64·1	31·2	65	...	0·00	—0·55
Sirsa	30·105	SW	4	67·2	39·0	46	...	0·00	—0·42
Delhi	30·066	NW	5	70·2	46·1	32	...	0·00	—0·45
Agra	30·083	NW	3	74·0	47·4	29	..	0·00	—0·28
Cawnpore	30·042	W	1	78·2	47·0	57	...	0·00	..
Allahabad	30·041	WSW	3	80·2	47.9	77	...	0·00	—0·53
Jhansi	30·092	Calm	1	79·1	55·2	35	...	0·00	—0·29
Jacobabad	30·088	SE	1	74·9	50·0	34	...	0·00	—0·26
Karachi	30·032	NE	4	78·4	55·2	25	...	0·18	—0·11
Jeypore	30·11[illegible]	NNW	2	75·2	46·5	37	..	0·01	—0·35
Ajmere	30·127	NW	1	75·4	48·3	40	...	0·00	—0·36
Deesa	30·030	NE	11	83·6	54·0	20	...	0·00	—0·22
Ahmedabad	30·002	ENE	1	85·7	50·2	27	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...
Jamnagar	30·013	E	8	79·5	51·3	21	..	0·01	...
Rajkot	30·010	E	8	84·1	53·3	2	...	0·00	—0·40
Bhownagar Para	29·972	W	4	86·0	52·2	23	...	0·01	..
Veraval	29·953	NE	5	82·5	61·8	30	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	30·097	NE	4	89·5	49·1	44	...	0·01	—0·47
Indore	30·065	Calm	1	?	50·1	40	...	0·00	—0·70
Saugor	30·073	E	3	82·2	55·6	54	...	0·00	—1·32
Jubbulpore	30·051	SSE	1	84·1	49·4	62	...	0·00	—1·02
Hoshangabad	30·077	SE	1	85·7	53·3	51	...	0·00	—1·20
Khandwa	30·010	Calm	2	93·2	52·1	62	...	0·00	—0·97
Raipur	30·015	WSW	1	93·3	59·2	40	...	0·00	—0·87
Nagpur	30·025	Calm	4	91·7	[illegible]	44	...	0·00	—1·69
Amraoti	30·002	SSE	3	92·2	65·3	37	...	0·00	—1·49
Akola	30·028	Calm	2	93·5	[illegible]	4	...	0·00	—1·90
Surat	29·95	N	5	92·1	58·5	41	...	0·00	—0·19
Malegaon	30·02	W	3	90·9	54·0	27	..	0·01	—1·68
Bombay	29·951	E	9	83·6	68·[illegible]	71	...	0·00	—0·88
Poona	30·01[illegible]	WNW	5	89·3	52·9	[illegible]	...	0·00	—1·61
Ahmednagar	30·036	E	2	66.1	48·4	39	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	?	Calm	6	89·8	55·7	2[illegible]	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·01[illegible]	ESE	8	90·2	58·1	2	...	0·00	—1·81
Ratnagiri	29·912	SE	4	85·4	65·4	66	...	0·00	—0·66
Belgaum	29·977	ESE	7	86·3	53·9	26	...	0·00	—2·28
Goa	29·931	SE	6	86·5	66·3	8	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·962	E	3	87·3	59·6	85	...	0·08	—2·71
Mangalore	29·961	ESE	2	85·3	65·4	76	...	0·03	—3·54
Calicut	29·938	Calm	5	85·7	65·5	85	...	0·11	—6·31
Cochin	29·935	NNE	..	85·5	68·7	73	...	1·90	—6·83
Bangalore	30·079	E	8	85·3	53·4	9.	...	0·24	—3·94
Secunderabad	30·028	Calm	4	88·6	59·1	59	...	0·00	—2·03
Masulipatam	30·019	Calm	3	85·0	60·2	92	...	0·00	—8·13
Bellary	30·039	Calm	4	91·7	55·1	47	...	0·15	—2·17
Cuddapah	30·008	SE	L	91·5	62·4	78	...	0·45	—5·42
Madras	30·022	N	3	83·5	65·0	74	...	1·79	—16·81
Coimbatore	30·011	E	2	87·9	63·[illegible]	90	...	0·37	—4·64
Trichinopoly	29·991	Calm	3	87·0	65·4	79	...	1·75	—5·25
Negapatam	29·938	NNW	12	83·0	72·9	78	...	11·88	—16·74
Colombo	29·903	NNE	8	89·5	70·5	78	...	12·83	—7·35
Aden	29·8[illegible]	NE	17	78·3	73·3	89	0·02	0·02	—0·73

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in the North-West Provinces and at Delhi, Lahore, Jeypore Ajmere, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Sholapur Mangalore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and a slight rise elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds remain practically unchanged, and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, while the minimum is in defect in the Punjab, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Agra, Jeypore, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Akola, and the lowest 34° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Jubbulpore, Mangalore, Bangalore, Bellary, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, JAN. 4.

Thursday's barometrical observations show that the pressure has been steady in Burma and has risen from slightly to briskly in India, It has risen rapidly at Bushire and fallen briskly at Jask and a shallow depression is apparently advancing eastwards along the Mekran Coast. Skies are overcast and the temperature has risen rapidly in Baluchistan, and Chaman has received a few drops of rain. Showers have fallen in Assam and at Mergui. In Tenasserim the temperature is commencing to rise again in Sind but continues to fall briskly to rapidly in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputtana, and Central India. The mean temperature is in slight defect in the Punjab and the West Coast, and normal in Rajputana, Burma, Mysore, Madras Coast, and South India. It is from five to seven degrees in excess in Orissa, Chota Negpur, Central Provinces and Berar.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 31st October, were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 31st 4 feet 2 4-5 inches against 4 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Cattle in bad condition in Karachi, Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan and Tatta Talukas. Price of wheat at Karachi 9 1-2, of jowari 10 1-2 of bajri 9, of rice 5 3-4 and of Bombay grass 17 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops flourishing, but rain badly needed throughout the district. Fodder supply insufficient in three talukas. Prices of food-grains rising. Price of jowari 14, of bajri 11 1-2 and of wheat 12-1-2 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Standing rabi crops thriving. Cattle in fair condition in Guni and Badin Talukas and Naushahro division. Price of rice varying from 8 to 13, of bajri from 10 to 13, of jowari from 10 to 14, and of wheat from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 4 to 14 1-2 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Begari Canal still flowing. Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Rabi sowing continues. Fodder-supply getting scanty in Kashmor Taluka. Price of jowari 13 seers 6 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 11 chataks, of wheat 10 seers 6 chataks, and of rice 8 seers per rupee. Price of karbi 7 annas 3 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops thriving. Fodder almost unobtainable. Price of rice and bajri at Mirpur 9 and 10½, at Khipra 12 and 10 5-8, at Sanghar 13 1-2 and 11 1-2, at Umarkot 11 and 9 1-4, at Mithi 8 13-20 and 9 1-2, at Digla 10 and 8 1-2, and at Nagar 7 3-8 and 6 5-9 seers per rupee.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 30th December 1899).—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of rabi crops completed in some talukas and in progress in Dholka and Parantij Talukas Fodder-supply entirely insufficient and not procurable even at the highest price. Cattle reported to have died of starvation. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Irrigated crops in good condition. Fodder-supply extremely scarce. Cattle in poor condition. Prices of food grains almost stationary. Price of bajri 8 1-2, and of maize 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 1st January 1900).—No rain during week. Rain entirely insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition. Fodder-supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 7 1-5, of rice 8 2-5, of bajri 8 1-10, and of bavto 9 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 13 sheaves of sundhia, 17 of bajri, and 70 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Bajri and jowari crops being reaped in Anklesvar Taluka. Cotton picking continues except in Broach, where it is completed. Fodder-supply getting scarce.

Surat.—Picking of cotton commenced in Olpad Taluka and in progress in Chorasi, Bardoli and Jalalpor Talukas. Reaping of jowari commenced in Chorasi and Olpad Talukas and completed in Jalalpor and Chikhli Talukas. Reaping of tur completed in Chikli Taluka. Fodder-supply and condition of cattle fair. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 30th, 2° warm on 27th, 29th, 31st and 1st, and 1° warm on 28th and 2nd. Vapour in air normal on 27th, 29th, 1st and 2nd, excessive on 28th and 31st and defective on 30th. Abnormal wind from south-east on 29th and 30th. Wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Threshing of kharif crops almost completed. Collection of rab materials for next season in progress. Condition of rabi crops fair. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kolaba—Threshing of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi crops in fair condition. Rab operations in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 21 tolas and in the district varying from 10 seers at Mahad to 7½ seers at Khalapur. Prices of nagli, vari and dry grass stationary.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Sowing of summer crops and cutting of grass and rab materials still in progress. Price of rice fallen at Ratnagiri, Vengurla and Madangad. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 10 seers 12 tolas and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 37 1-2 tolas at Rajapur. Price of nachni at Ratnagiri 14 seers 13 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 10 seers 58 tolas at Guhagar to 13 seers 31 tolas at Rajapur, Malvan and Devgad. Price of dry grass at Ratnagiri 4 annas per maund and in the district varying from 1 anna 10 pies at Sangameshvar to 12 annas 10 pies at Devgad.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Crops irrigated by well water in Dhulia, Amalner, Erandol, Pachora, Chalisgaon, Taloda, Shahada, Sindkheda, Chopda, Raver, Jalgaon Jamner and Yaval Talukas in good condition. Preparation of lands for next season continues in Shirpur Taluka. Fodder insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering from want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Igatpuri Taluka. Sowing operations on well water continue in Kalvan Taluka Crops in irrigated lands withering in Chandvad and Sinnar Talukas. Standing rabi crops withered in all talukas for want of rain. In the hills fodder-supply and condition of cattle still fair, and in other places cattle are suffering from want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon Talukas from want of water also. Slight fall in the prices of food grains in Niphad, Malegaon and Baglan Talukas and slight rise in Dindori Taluka. Prices generally steady elsewhere Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 8 seers 4 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 2 tolas, and of nagli 9 seers 62 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik 12 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands withering. Jowari in Sangamner Taluka and wheat in Akola Taluka affected by blight. Fodder-supply scanty. Condition of cattle generally unsatisfactory. Prices of jowari and bajri at Nagar stationary and of karbi 24 seers per rupee.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Threshing of kharif crops commenced in Haveli and Junnar Talukas and Mulshi Petha. Irrigated crops in Haveli and Indapur Talukas somewhat good, other standing crops throughout the district totally withered. Condition of cattle growing worse except in Indapur and Maval Talukas and Mulshi Petha, where it is fair till now. Price of jowari at Poona 19lbs, 9 tolas, of bajri 17lbs. 4 tolas, of karbi 50lbs, and of hay 62lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 30th December 1899).—No rain during week. Rabi crops in black soil in fair condition, but those in light soil and mal lands withered. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari at Madha and Sangola and slight fall at Barsi, Karmala and Malsiras. Price of wheat 9 seers 5 chataks, of rice 9 seers 4 chataks, of jowari 10 seers 4 chataks and of bajri 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Rabi crops withering except in rich soil. Cattle in bad condition for want of fodder in Wai, Khanapur, Khatav, Man, Patan, Tasgaon and Karad Talukas. Prices of food-grains risen at Wai and Khatav, fallen at Javli and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs. 26 tolas each and of karbi 62 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Rabi crops in rich black soil in ears and those in light soil withered. Condition of cattle poor owing to dearness and insufficiency of fodder. Average price of jowari 10 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 5 chataks, of tur-dal 8 seers 3 chataks, of rice second sort 8 seers 4 chataks, and of karbi 168 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Fodder-supply insufficient. Cattle selling cheap in Athni and Gokak Talukas. Prices of rice and jowari at Belgaum and Chikodi and of rice at Parasgad, Sampgaon and Khanapur fallen and stationary elsewhere. Average price of rice and jowari 16 and 22 lbs. per rupee. Price of fodder in Belgaum 100 lbs. per rupee.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Harvesting of early jowari and rice crops still in progress. Rabi crops withering generally for want of moisture. Cotton being damaged in Navalgund and Karajgi Talukas by east winds. Fodder supply getting scarce in nine talukas and water-supply in seven talukas. Condition of cattle fair. Prices of staple food-grains and karbi stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. On coast harvesting of rice continues only in Ankola Taluka. Sowing of hot weather rice continues in some places and completed elsewhere. Above ghats rice crops in fair condition in Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas and withered in some places in Yellapur Taluka. Condition of crops not good in Haliya-Taluka and Supa and Mundgod Pethas. Harvesting of rice and betelnuts continues in some places. Garden and sugarcane crops fair throughout the district. Harvesting of sugarcane commenced. Fodder-supply fairly sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of rice at Karwar 19 and of ragi 27 lbs. per rupee. Price of grass 7 annas 4 pies per Indian maund.

Rajkot.—Mornings and nights cool. Kharif-crops lost for want of rain. Irrigation of wheat and fodder crops in progress. Fodder scarce. A large number of cattle died. Surviving cattle will be maintained on fodder crops. Prices of food-grains high. Average price of wheat 8 seers 60 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 40 tolas, of jowari 9 seers 55 tolas, and of gram 9 seers 30 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather cool. Price of bajri 8 1-2 and of jowari 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Cotton picking and sowing of some rabi crops nearly completed. Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory for want of fodder. Price of bajri 16, of jowari 20, of wheat 15, of rice superior 11, and of rice inferior 17 pounds per British Rupee.

The following season reports for the week ending 26th December 1899 were received too late for publication in the last "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Upper Sind Frontier.—Begari Canal still flowing. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Fodder supply scarce in Kashmor Taluka. Price of jowari 13 seers 14 chataks of bajri 12 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 10 seers 12 chataks, and of rice 8 seers per rupee. Price of green grass 8 annas per maund.

Kaira.—(For week ending 25th December 1899).—No rain during week. Rain entirely insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in places where there is facility of water-supply from wells or steamers. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 8 1-2, of bajri 8 1-7, and of bavto 9 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 11 sheaves of sundhia, 16 of bajri, and 60 of kharsali per rupee.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY, 3.

10 p.m.	72 7

THURSDAY.—JANUARY, 4.

6 a.m.	70 3
10 a.m.	75 4
2 p.m.	81 8
4 p.m.	81 0

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J M Tyrell, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Umta, 3,450 tons, Captain F Herrington, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (29th December,) with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 4.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Booldana	2143	Croft			M M & Co
Bengo	162				Portuguese Gun Boat
Nizam	2041	Eliot	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
P Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin		I G T S
H M S Pomone		Simons	Dock		Royal Navy
Cragoswald	2085	Peran			A Montechoff
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Arethusa sp.	1148	Wilson			W & A G & Co
Simla	1093	Bamber			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639	Baker			B & P S N Co
Okara	3439	Fry			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Warora	2501	Alexander			M M & Co
Kerbela	1468	Manwaring			M M & Co
Gulf of Trinidad	1924	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden			R I M S
Caledonia	1716	Richardson			Bombay Co
Clyde	2498	Denny			P & O S N Co
Rajah	3334	Leftwich			T M & Co
Khora	1494	Wilson			M M & Co
Umta	3450	Herrington			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Macdonald	3113	Harrison	Genoa	8-1	F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Jedda	6-1	B & P S N Co
G	Ileafaee	573	Malony	Colombo		V Ebrahim
	Transport.					
F	Ujina	3426	Kilpatrick	Durban		M M & Co
H & J	Lindula	2180	Steuart	Durban	6-1	M M & Co
K	Urlana	3320	Plommer	Durban		M M & Co
N	Fazilka	2658	Goss	Durban	6-1	M M & Co
O	Pekin	2134	Hayward	Durban		P & O Co
P	Nairung	2852	Bullock	Durban	6-1	M M & Co
	Muttra	2825	McIntyre	Durban		M M & Co
	Lawada	2124	Grier	Durban		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	517	Bulroo	G Port	4-1	Sphrd & Co
Kaveri	523	Ahmed	Bhownagar	4-1	Do
Pona i	552	Fakeer	Bhawnager	6-1	Do
Indravati	513	Adam	Karachi	6-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
2	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Aden	6-1	P & O Co
4	Ancona	1888	Coats	China		H C Joosub
6	Chusan	2852	Street	Japan	8-1	P & O Co
9	Trentham Hall	2662	Flack	Karachi	8-1	K N & Co
10	Den of Airlie	2275	Jarvis	Hamburg	6-1	Bombay Co
12	Egypt	4179	Langhbourne	London	12-1	P & O Co
16	Afghan	1342	Tenlon	Mauritius	8-1	H C Joosub

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Umta s	Herrington	Calcutta, Dec 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Assyria s	McLean	Persian Gulf.
	R Rubattino s	Saporite	Genoa, &c.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Cape Town.
	Bezwada s	Tyrell	Calcutta.
	Onipenta s	Watkeys	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Vindobona, for Trieste, &c.*
* To arrive.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hornby Castle s—37 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 125 hogsheads ale and stout, Robinson Morrison and Co; 5 boxes stationery, K Gangjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hornby Castle s—25 cases table salt, B F Mody; 1,210 lbs bar soap, Essabhoy M Abdeally.

FROM LONDON.

Den of Airlie s—18 cases provision, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

Egypt s—20 cases provision and 4 cases chemicals, A K Shurufally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—22 cases glassware, Kassum Poonja; 25 cases chemicals, E Abdool Hoosein; 13 cases earthenware, Gangjee Poonja; 3 cases medicine, B Cullianjee and Co; 6 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co; 32 cases beer, Josef Blam.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—500 boxes candles, Essabhoy M Abdeally; 25 cases beer, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 24 cases glassware, Mohomed Meraly; 162 cases window glass, Kasturchand Gangjee; 156 cases window glass, Kaderbhoy Khanbhoy; 35 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 199 cases glassware, S M Cassum; 100 cases window glass, Surrufally Mamooji A H Heptoolabhoy.

FROM HULL.

Horatio s—21 bales straw boards, A H Abdeally, 35 cases vermouth, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—20 cases provision, E M Abdeally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Valletta s—25 cases brandy, B Smyth and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—20 cases soap, Abedin Amiroodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—50 bales wool, Moti Jetha; 50 bales wool, 166 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 65 bales wool, Jina Vaily; 117 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 803 cwt bone meal, Wm Watson and Co; 7 bales wool, Morarjee Ruttonsey; 52 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 45 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trentham Hall s—86 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4 rot rose oil, Bauer and Kran e; 2,799 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Chusan s—500 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chusan s—51 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona s—20 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 cwt onions, C M Buesania; 32 bales twist, Yau Shun and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

1. The Regiment will parade for a Field Day, to-morrow Saturday the 6th instant. Train leaves [illegible] 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time).

(2) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Attendance on this parade is to count 3 Points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.

(4) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those going from Victoria Terminus, Masjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel, and Dadur stations. Members travelling from other stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded to them.

(5) The Battalion will return by the train leaving Coorla at 6-30 p.m.

2. The Programme of Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in conjunction with the Cycling Club Sports, on the 11th, 13th and 17th instants, are published. Competitors [illegible]. The Events include [illegible] the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon on Tuesday the 9th inst.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON HAVING "CONDY'S FLUID."
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Refreshing!
Invigorating!
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CONDY'S FLUID
TO YOUR BATH.
Condy & Mitchell, 65, Goswell Road, London, Eng.

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SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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SEND US YOUR
PHOTOGRAPH
(even if old or faded)

Or that of any friend or relative. WHOSE MEMORY YOU REVERE, and we will reproduce A BEAUTIFUL and HIGHLY finished
PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT
in our PERMANENT BROMIDE PROCESS or Painted in Solid Oil or in Delicate Water Colour.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.
Opposite Bombay Club.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette".
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

AT the periodical biddings for Council Bills on India yesterday, as reported by Reuter, the following allotments were made:—

Calcutta	Rs. 27,20,000
Bombay	" 5,70,000
Madras	" 17,10,000

The total amount absorbed being Rs. 50,00,000. Extra allotments to the extent of Rs. 4,50,000 are also reported, Bombay taking Rs. 20,000, Calcutta Rs. 2,80,000 and Madras Rs. 1,50,000, at 1·4 3-32. The total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday last, including the last public sale, was Rs. 32,10,000; and Rs 60,00,000 is notified as the amount to be allotted next week, this being 10 lakhs in excess of the allotments noticed above.

Consols are reported as having receded 1-4 per cent; Government of India Sterling Loan 1-2 per cent. and Rupee Paper 1-8 per cent; French Rentes, on the other hand have risen 1-4 per cent, and the quotations now stand as follows:—

Consols	99 1-8
Rentes 3 per cent	99 1-2
Sterling Loan 3 1-2 per cent	109 1-2
Government Securities 3 1-2 per cent...	63 13-16

Discount on Short London Bills was 5 1-4 per cent against 5 1-2 telegraphed yesterday. Bar Silver was quoted 1-16 less in London and 1-8 in New York.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier; Surats and arrivals were quiet. The Manchester Markets was also reported quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales; sales on speculation and for export 500 bales, and the total day's imports 11,000 bales. Middling Americans lost 1-16 in Liverpool yesterday, and from 1-16 to 1-32 in near and distant deliveries. The quotations now stand as under:—

Jan.	Jan. Feb.	Feb. March	Ap. May	May. June.
4·19	4·16	4·13	4·9	4·7

In New York ready Mid Americans remained unchanged, but Futures are ·12 lower both for April and July deliveries.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
5 days receipes of Cotton at U. S. Ports	93,000	215,000	211,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain..	35,000	140,000	57,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	86,000	81,000	83,000

Locally the Cotton market was steady. The quotations being as follows for forward deliveries:—Fully Good Bengals, Rs. 184, January; Good Broach Rs. 218 1-2, March; and Good Bhownugger, Rs. 205-6, May. Shippers have taken 800 bales F. G. and Fine Bengals at Rs. 184 and Rs.190 respectively. The mills have bought 300 bales Compta at Rs. 209; 200 bales fine Bengals at Rs. 192, and 100 bales Fully Good Bengals at Rs. 185.

The receipts into and shipments of Cotton from Bombay for the Season commencing from 1st October up to date, were as follows:—

	1900.	1899.	Difference
Receipts for the week	44,694	59,454	—14,760
	1900-1899.	1899-1898.	
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Jan.	3,48,352	3,64,729	—16,377
	1900.	1899.	
Shipments for the week Europe..	8,475	15,981	—7,506
Do China, Japan & Coast ports	13,929	10,236	+3,693
Total....	22,404	26,217	—3,813
	1900-1899.	1899-1898.	
Total Shipts. from 1st Oct. to 3rd Jan.—Europe	13,401	44,287	—30,886
Japan	106,669	91,627	+15,042
China	16,298	3,523	+12,770
Coast Ports....	2,629	5,266	—2,637
Grand Total....	138,997	144,708	—5,711
	1900.	1899.	
Afloat in Harbour Europe	1,600	8,189	—6,589
China, Japan and Coast Ports.	Nil	5,850	—5,850

Total exports from Bombay by—
G. I. P. Ry. from 1st Oct. to 30th Nov....... 290 bales.
Do. by B. B. & C. I. Ry. during Oct. 496 bales.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat was yesterday quoted in London at 30 3-4 per 416lbs., and Yellow Cawnpore at 39 1-2; shipments being to Dunkirk in both cases.

LOCALLY.—The market remains unchanged.

The arrivals of produce into Bombay by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday, were as follows:—

Wheat	3,704	cwts.
Linseed	308	"
Rapeseed	302	"
Gingelly Seed	16,293	"
Poppyseed	144	"
Groundnuts	80	"
Castor Seed	804	"
Rice	32,506	"

Telegraphic reports to hand to-day from the crop producing districts show complete absence of rain. The details are:—

Amritsar.—Slightly cloudy, but no rain; rain much needed generally for rabi crops, Rabi crops prospects not at all good.
Mooltan.—Drought still continues; Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Delhi.—Rain much needed generally; wheat requires rain.
Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain; cotton arriving in small quantities.
Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain; rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain Mornings cold and dewy; cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities.
Amraoti.—Seasonable; season will be short one.
Khamgaon.—Mornings cold any dewy; cotton arriving in small quantities.
Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy; cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops suffering from too little rain.
Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain; cold.
Broach—Easterly wind; heat and cold; arrivals nominal. Prospects gloomy.
Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.
Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy; absence of rain causes anxiety.
Dholera.—No change; weather sometimes cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy; cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.
Bhavnagar.—Mornings cold and dewy; cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.
Barsi—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy; cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.
Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain; rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy; cotton plants could scarcely look worse. All crops suffering from too little rain.
Bellary—No further rain expected; cotton plants suffering from hot winds.

EXCHANGE.—Business in Telegraphic Transfers could be done up to 10th instant at 1s. 4 3-32d. Credits for February were placed at 1s. 4 3-8d., but the rate was afterwards refused. About £50,000 Demand Bank Bills were sold in the morning at 1s. 4 1-8, the bazaar being the chief buyers. Our closing rate are:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s.	4 3-32d.	per rupee.
" " Telegraphic ...	1s.	4 3-34d.	"
" " 3 months' Sight	1s.	4 3-16d.	"
Credit "	1s.	4 7-16d.	"
Francs "		...173	"

FREIGHTS.—The market continues steady and little business is reported.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 1-2 for 3 1-2 per cents, and declined to Rs. 95 1-8, but improved during the day to Rs. 95 5-16 for ready, and Rs. 95 1-2 for next account.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares are to-day Rs. 1,265, a slight increase on yesterday's quotation; Maneckjee Petit shares now stand at Rs. 1,685; Badham Pile's. & Co's. Treacher & Co., Rs. 1040, shares at Rs. 149, and Ahmedabad Prantij Rs. 610.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th January, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	3	45 a.m.	19	29
Teheran	4	2	9 p.m.	..	57
Suez	4	2	25 p.m.	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 4th January, 1900.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	13	19	...	2
" Karachi	...	18	...	5
" Madras	...	40	...	9

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—January 3, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of R Paterson Brown, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DRACUP—December 14, at Simla, the wife of R H Dracup, Public Works Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FRIZELLE–WATERFIELD—December 27, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev H Spence Gray, Julian Frizelle, I S C, eldest son of Sir Joseph Frizelle, C S, to Frances Emily, youngest daughter of Major-General H G Waterfield, C B.

DEATHS.

BRASIER-CREAGH—December 29, at Rawalpindi, of peritonitis, Rachel, the dearly beloved wife of Capt P Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, aged 26 years.

WELCH—December 30, at Peshawar, George Beresford, the infant son of George and Amy Welch.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1900.

WHEN Surgeon-General Cleghorn visited Bombay by order of the Government of India, during the first outbreak of the plague in 1896, that eminent authority gave it as his opinion that the best means of combating the epidemic would be to leave the patient in charge of one or two relatives or friends to recover or die as the case might be in a couple of days, and to remove the other occupants of the premises to temporary camps erected in the open spaces in and around Bombay. That recommendation was completely lost sight of when a couple of months later General Gatacre's Committee was appointed. It was then resolved to insist upon the immediate removal of plague patients to public or private hospitals, the premises from which they were removed to be immediately disinfected. No exception was to be made even where the patient, living in a large house, might be treated under any favourable conditions under his own roof. We know the practical upshot of that plan of campaign was that the concealment of cases became the fixed idea of the native population. More than half the cases of plague which occurred were successfully kept from the knowledge of the plague authority, at all events, until death supervened. As the German Medical Mission stated in their official account to their Government, the people, in the dread of having their relatives taken to the hospitals, displayed a maniacal ingenuity in concealing plague cases, even when death had supervened. There can be no question that, even now, when the fourth epidemic is in progress, the majority of cases are not brought to light. The official returns of attacks and deaths fall far short of the excess mortality, above the average of normal years. Without assuming that the whole of the excess is due to plague, the greater part of it cannot be ascribed to any other cause. There can be no question that it would be a distinct advantage for the sufferers and for the general public if the victims of plague living in crowded and insanitary dwellings could be induced to seek the better surroundings of a well-managed hospital, of which there are now a considerable number in Bombay. Measures are being taken now, as in former epidemics, to effect this object, but with only partial success. The Municipal Commissioner's Plague Report for the year ending 31st May, 1899, lays it down correctly enough that "the discovery of plague cases is the basis of all plague administration. The measures adopted may be perfect, but if a large proportion of cases escape detection, the administration is a failure." Voluntary admissions to hospitals vary from 25 per cent. in one ward to 15 per cent. in the others. The well-to-do classes, with private hospitals of their own in the immediate vicinity, often in the most crowded parts of the town, furnished the greatest number of voluntary admissions.

Private practitioners are bound by law to give information of any plague case, but they hardly reported any. In some instances, when they did report cases, the insufficiency of the addresses given made the reports all but useless. In particular instances medical men were called upon for an explanation of failure to report plague cases. They either pleaded that they were unable to diagnose the case as one of plague, or they offered an apology. The regular practitioners complained bitterly that their compliance with their legal obligations lost them a great part of their practice, while quacks and native vaids were treating and concealing plague patients without let or hindrance. It is doubtful whether unqualified men are medical practitioners in the eye of the law. To test the point one of them was prosecuted and a conviction was obtained, but they can generally escape by asserting that they were not aware that the symptoms were those of plague. The volunteers in a few wards discover a fifth of the cases, and only in the Market Ward, the most densely populated part of the Native town, have they succeeded in discovering 50 per cent. of the seizures. Information is obtained by the plague staff from the police and from municipal subordinates, and in the cantonment of Colaba, from the military authorities. A certain number of cases are picked up on the roadside, the patient, either when moribund or dead, being put there, so that the premises may not be disinfected and the contacts segregated. When funeral parties go to the cemeteries, their one object is to satisfy the officers that the death was not due to plague, and through ignorance or intention they constantly gave incorrect addresses. This device had the serious inconvenience of sending the District Officers on a futile errand. In the beginning of the year it was found that the percentage of deaths which could not be traced in the city from the information supplied to the cemeteries was one-fifth of the whole. It was then decided to give every police sepoy on duty in the town a book of tickets one of which he was to give to each funeral party to be delivered at the cemetery. An official from the cemetery would then return with the party to the house from which they had set out. This reduced the percentage of the non-traceable deaths from twenty to ten per cent. The police, who are very hard-worked in other ways, grew slack. To stimulate them a fee of two annas was given for every ticket duly delivered. This worked satisfactorily, but the fees mounted up to a considerable sum, and the Police Commissioner found that the police were distracted from their other duties. The system that now obtains is that 200 registration ramooses in uniform patrol each ward and inform the district officer when a funeral party leave a particular house.

There is very little of this trouble in inducing people to leave houses which are clearly infected, and going to reside for a month in clean and airy camps, especially when no fee is charged. Many of the "evicts," as they are technically termed, offered to pay rent to be allowed to continue to reside in the municipal camps. They are subjected to no vexatious regulations and are as free to come and go as in their own less sanitary quarters. The contacts are now subjected to the same regime, and they give no trouble. When they were placed under strict regulations, which were very onerous, there were no contacts to be found. Persons who were in attendance on the plague case, or living in the adjacent rooms, at once decamped when they found the time approaching for the arrival of the plague authorities to remove them to the plague camps, and disinfect their clothes. It was therefore wisely considered best to discontinue the strict rules and to get the contacts to go to camps where a particular quarter is assigned to them apart from the evicts. Their term of sojourn is fixed at ten or eleven days. When the epidemic reached its maximum, and there was great pressure on the space available, the term of observation was reduced to three days. In one of the camps, the returns show that the number of cases of plague occurring amongst the occupants rose in the first three or four days, and then fell away to nil until the twelfth day, rising steadily till the twentieth. It was found on inquiry that these later cases were due to infection either by attendance on plague patients in the native town during the day, or by working in infected localities. What is the limit of time for inspection? Ten days seems to be the extreme limit, and experience appears to have established the correctness of this opinion. But in the Report of the Modikhana Hospital, there is mention of a case which seems to defy all limits as to time. The Chinese cook on board the s.s. Bormida, a man thirty years of age, was admitted into the hospital on 21st March, 1899. He was suffering from undoubted symptoms of plague. When the steamer left Hong Kong, the town was free from plague, she touched at Penang, where there was no plague. All that time and until seven days before reaching Bombay, the cook was in good health. He then suffered from fever, and when the steamer entered the harbour on the 21st, he became violently delirious. He was sent immediately to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he was refused admission, he was then sent direct to the Modikhana. Lieutenant Liston, I. M. S., obtained pure cultures of plague from the Chinaman. The question was asked, where could he have caught the infection? If in Hong Kong was it possible for plague to have taken so long a time for incubation? Those are problems which the Faculty will find it difficult to answer. There is another problem which it would be of more importance to have solved, namely, Is there any drug or method of treatment which can influence the course of plague? Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, I. M. S., concludes his Report upon the Plague Hospitals in Bombay during the third epidemic with the observation, that the experience of the different visitations has failed to suggest any course of treatment which could influence the disease once it has declared itself. The corollary is that inoculation holds the field.

THE most noticeable feature in the health returns of Bombay City for the past week is the growth of the epidemic of small-pox. The number of fatal cases amounted to 68, as compared with 36 the previous week. The disease is raging with more virulence in the northern districts than in other parts, but the attacks are general, two deaths occurring in A ward. It is hoped the authorities are taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease, which is very contagious. There is also an epidemic of diarrhoea and a mild epidemic of measles. The former is probably more or less due to exposure and improper food, and the illness is chiefly restricted to the famine refugees in the city. The deaths due to fever continue high, and zymotic ailments carried off nearly 450 persons. Poona City is at last free from plague, and remembering how the inhabitants have suffered in the past they thoroughly deserve a respite from the ravages of the pestilence. If the Deccan capital is free, it cannot be said that the Presidency town enjoys such an immunity. There are indications that we are about to suffer from another terrible visitation. Between December 15 and 22nd the deaths advanced about 30 per cent., but seeing that the quinquennial average total mortality is only 482, and for the week in question the deaths number 1,512, it may be safely assumed that a large portion of the surplus should have been entered as plague deaths. Karachi and the northern parts of the Presidency continue free, while in Nasik and Poona districts the disease is rapidly subsiding. It, however, continues very bad in Sholapur district, where the cases and deaths number 216 and 187. Gratifying decreases are noted from Dharwar and Belgaum, and in Bijapur the deaths declined from 87 to 17. Kolhapur is getting a welcome respite, but the victims number 157. The Native States are getting free from the disease, but it is still virulent in the Bhor, Aundh and Savanur State. In the mofussil the deaths for the week come to 1,107, and since June 3rd up to Dec. 8th the victims total at 77,503.

THE piracy which is practised daily on the West River is conclusive evidence that the Chinese officials are unable to suppress and exterminate the bands of robbers which infest the banks of the river. It is said in the Far East that the native officials are not only powerless, but unwilling to take stringent action against these men, and the corruption which prevails in Chinese administration forms a reasonable basis for harbouring such suspicions. The last mail from China brought news of a daring act of piracy. A band of armed ruffians seized a launch and under threats caused the engineers to work the vessel at their will. During the night three steamers were boarded and part of their cargo were transhipped to the launch, and later on the property was carried on shore and the boat released. Such acts cannot fail to have a depressing effect on commerce, as it is obvious that there is no security but chance for the merchant who sends his merchandise inland by the vast waterways of China. Sometime ago, the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce made a suggestion that a small force should be established ready for action at any time, and the idea has much to commend it. A few fast armed boats, able to patrol the upper reaches and creeks of the river, would also be able to do most useful work. The presence of British gunboats in navigable waters has had a good effect, but they are unable to render efficient service in shallow waters, where the pirates lurk. At the present time the English nation has got her hands too full in dealing with the Boers in South Africa to trouble greatly concerning China, but it is the duty of the Imperial Government to take up the responsibility of securing peace in the upper waterways as soon as possible. The pirates have now removed from the district of Wuchow and have retired to the canals of the delta land, while their present successful raids suggest official connivance. Even now the officials at Canton could be informed that they would be held responsible for any further outrages in British waters, and a more rigid patrol of the waterways by warships would have a good effect.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Private Secretary, Major-Croly, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, and Captain J. G. Greig, Aide-de-Camp, returned to Bombay yesterday morning, from Calcutta, and alighted at the Byculla station. The arrival was private. His Excellency was met at the station by Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., the Hon'ble Mr. J. Tate, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department; Major C. P. Triscott, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Command, and Mr. H. Vendon, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway. The Governor after shaking hands with those present drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival.

THE profits of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year, ended 31st December, are Rs. 10,38,767. They will be applied as follows:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free from income tax, Rs. 5,00,000; to bonus to late Rai Bahadur Ghellabhai Haridas, Rs. 25,000; to bonus to pension fund Rs. 25,000; and carried forward, Rs. 4,88,767;—total Rs. 10,38,767.

DURING the week ending Dec. 30th there were 7,323 inoculations performed in Bombay, the total from Sept. 6th to that date being 69,744.

AT to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Bill giving copyright in foreign press messages will be referred to a Select Committee.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Nowrojee Ophthalmic Hospital and the Nowrojee Dispensary in the compound of the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad will take place on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S., Commissioner, N. D. has kindly consented to perform the ceremony.

CAPTAINS A. C. F. BOURCHIER, I.S.C., and G. P Campbell, I.S.C., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the P. W. Department for famine duty, are posted to the Ahmednagar and Khandesh Districts respectively.

MAJOR W. M. ELLIS, R.E., Captain E. A. Edgell, R.E., Captain Money Shewan, R.E., Lieutenant R. St. J. Gillespie, R.E., and Lieutenant E. E. Craster, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, are posted as follows:—Major Ellis to Khandesh; Captain Edgell, to Palanpur; Captain Money Shewan and Lieutenant Gillespie to Kathiawar; and Lieutenant Craster to the Central Division.

MR. W. H. J. WILKINSON, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Khandesh under the Famine Relief Code.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 2, was 1642, giving a death-rate of 101·24 per annum per thousand as against 54·35 the corresponding period of last year, and 57·83 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 181 died from fevers; 68, small-pox; 43, measles; 244, plague; 1, leprosy; 171, phthisis; 83, diseases of the nervous system; 262, affections of the respiratory organs; 126, diarrhoea; 49, dysentery; 42, still-born; 143, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—42 Jain; 65 Brahmin; 2 Lingaet; 12 Bhattia; 881 Hindu of other caste; 220 Hindu low caste; 322 Musalman; 41 Parsee; 5 Jew; 39 Native Christian; 4 Eurasian; 6 European; 3 other and unknown races. The total number of births was 278 as against 236 the corresponding period of last year, and 305 the average over the past five years.

THE home authorities, are inclined to accept the services of Volunteers from India, more particularly from mounted corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PRICHARD, 7th Madras Infantry, has assumed command of the Rangoon District *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Belfield, ordered to South Africa.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR went from Lucknow yesterday to Pertabgarh, to pay a visit to the village of Mau Aimah, where the plague has made its appearance, returning to Lucknow in the evening.

POONA has entered crews for the Madras Regatta for Fours, Pairs, and Sculls. The Fours are Haldane, Mackenzie, Captain Kilkelly, I. M. S., and Boileau, with Grieg (cox). The Pairs are Mackenzie and Kilkelly and Haldane and Boileau. For the Sculls Poona enters Boileau and Mackenzie. The crews leave Poona on the 6th, and will be the guests of the Adyar Club in Madras.

THE plague returns for the week ending December 30th show 1,370 deaths as against 1,384 in the preceding week. The mortality in Bombay City rose to 295 as compared with 278, but in Bombay Presidency it declined from 808 to 701. Eleven cases were reported in the Allahabad District, of which six were found fatal, two being imported cases. In Calcutta the deaths were 33, the figure of the preceding week.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief in British Provinces and Native States increased last week by 297,900; the greatest increase being again in the Central Provinces, where 146,496 persons were added to the lists. In Rajputana there was an increase of 60,412, and Bombay and Berar showed increases of 48,142, and 43,546 respectively. The only considerable decrease—amounting to 11,419—was in the Central India States.

THE following telegram has been sent by the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association here to the Committee of the Association in London:—The daily Customs entries for export to Great Britain for the second half of the month amount to 6,200,000lbs.

A MEETING was held in the Municipal Office at Satara under the presidency of the Collector to collect funds for the famine stricken inhabitants. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,000 were promised on the spot.

DURING the lunar eclipse which took place on the night of the 19th December, thousands of pilgrims from different parts of the country visited Ajodhia, for the purpose of bathing which took place at 4-30 a. m. All the streets and lanes leading to Ajodhia were thronged by the pilgrims. Men and women with garlands, grains and *lotas* full of Surju water, went from shrine to shrine, prostrating themselves and presenting their offerings to the various deities. This was a fortunate day for the "fakirs" as they received alms in abundance from the pilgrims. In spite of the crowd, no disorder took place. The scenes along the "ghats," were most picturesque; the ghauties guarding the clothes of the bathers make a good thing on such occasions as they sell flowers, grain, etc., at their own prices.

MRS. STACEY died at Sherboone on December 13 at the age of 102. In May she would have celebrated her 103rd birthday. Her husband, a well-to-do yeoman, died well advanced many years ago.

IT is probable, that some Mounted Infantry from Burma will be sent to South Africa. The ponies on which they are mounted will probably be found far more useful for service in South Africa than Waler horses. The Boers are for the most part mounted on ponies of the same stamp.

AT a ameeting of the Northern India Kennel club, held in Lahore, it was decided to apply for affiliation with the English Kennel Club, but that the English Kennel Club be asked to permit cropped dogs to be shown, many such dogs having been imported in India before the English Kennel Club passed the rule against cropping.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBERY tells in the "Humanitarian" for December "the origin and cause of his English sympathies." The conclusion of the article is as follows—It was a ripe consideration and a careful weighing of the various agencies of our modern culture in Asia which have convinced me of the unquestionable superiority of England as a colonising and civilising Power. Perfection is very rare in human doings, and the English, too, are labouring under many mistakes and shortcomings in their administrative policy in Asia, but in spite of that no nation in the world is equal to them with regard to the salutary results produced hitherto on the different parts of the globe. The ground conquered by the British flag is indiscriminately an open field for the trade, industry, and cultural aspirations of the French, Russians, and Germans. Only intentional blindness fails to see and to acknowledge this state of things. Is it not sad and afflicting to find that most of the foreign countries, instead of hailing with joy the propagation of our culture in savage and barbarian regions, produced by the daring spirit of British manliness and courage, are not only constantly cavilling and condemning its enterprise, but they rejoice in the reverse and mishap of the English pioneer of civilisation? Lurid jealousy and naked envy is continually blinding the eyes of England's rivals, and the nations of Europe utterly forget the great loss and detriment which might accrue to themselves through any eventual weakening of the country, whose liberal constitution has always served as a shining pattern to their own liberal aspirations, and whose shores were greeted as the safest harbour of refuge to those who had to fly before the tyranny of their own Government. Where will the future Kossuths, Louis Blancs, Karl Blinds, Stepniaks, Midhat Pashas, and many other martyrs of liberty find a shelter, if the power and might of Great Britain be weakened?

ON Christmas day Gunner John Davies, No. 5 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., with three other privates, was driving in a third class gharry in the Sudder Bazaar when the vehicle overturned, all the occupants being thrown out, and more or less injured. Gunner Davies sustained a fracture of the skull, and died on the 27th instant. The matter is under investigation, but no suspicions of foul play are entertained.

THE Postmaster-General finds that many persons who are sending presents of tobacco by parcel post to soldiers serving in South Africa are enclosing lucifer matches therewith. The Postmaster-General points out that it is contrary to law to send matches by post at all, and that their conveyance by ship is part of the mails is especially dangerous. Any parcel which is observed to contain matches has to be detained, at the risk of disappointment both to sender and receiver.

AT the present time a fair supply of what are commonly known in the trade as everlasting, or Cape flowers, is being sent into Covent Garden Market from Cape Town. They have of late years been popular at the festive season, being well adapted for decorative purposes. The proper name of these flowers is Helichrysums. The white and vivid scarlet blossoms are the most saleable and we learn from the dealers in the Grand Row at Covent Garden that they are going to be unusually popular this Christmas time, on account of the war.

THE Chinese Minister has taken a leaf out of Lord Charles Beresford's book. Lord Charles obtained for himself the character of our diplomatic commercial traveller by his tour through China, and now Sir Chihchen Lofengluh has replied with a tour through England, which should obtain him the name of the commercial diplomatist for China. It is a welcome sign of the times that the tour is being made under the auspices of such a powerful mercantile body as the Article Club, which alone should ensure the Minister seeing all that is best worth seeing in our manufactures, and most appropriate to our trade with China. A very modern and up-to-date start was made with the cycle and motor industry of Coventry, and the Minister expressed the wish that his report would induce the Chinese public to enter more closely into commercial relations with that town. We hope that by the time his tour is finished his wish will extend to the whole country.

WHEN the news arrived of the lamented death of Colonel Chisholme in the act of leading his newly raised corps to victory at Elandslaagte we ventured to say that in Major Edwards, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, Sir George White had a very likely man to take his place. From the news to hand in the present mail it appears that Major Edwards has succeeded Colonel Chisholme in the command of the Imperial Light Horse. The name of the old Behar Light Horse Adjutant is mentioned as leading the party of the corps that took part in the surprise of Lombard's Kop, and he had the distinction of being the first man to reach the crest of the position. The success of Sir Archibald Hunter's brilliant sortie was not at all exaggerated in the telegrams. The surprise was complete, the advance not being discovered until the party was right upon the Boer position. Then someone cried "Give 'em the cold still," and the defenders vanished, leaving our engineers to destroy the two big guns at their leisure. Had the Boers known that their opponents were Colonial troops unarmed with the bayonet they would no doubt have offered a stout opposition; so that the days of the timely ruse in warfare are not yet over.

PROBABLY the greatest revolution in naval construction of recent years, and one which is certainly unlikely to be limited to the navy, was the practical utilisation by Parsons of the steam turbine in his wonderful little boat the Turbinia which appeared in 1896. This vessel with a length of 100 feet and displacement of 44 1-2 tons ran close on 32 3-4 knots, and her three screws were actuated by high pressure, intermediate and low pressure steam turbines, each coupled direct to a screw shaft which worked at the extraordinary rate of over 2,000 revolutions a minute. The trials of this vessel, and the wonderful results attained by it, and attributable to the use of the steam turbine, led the Admiralty to order a vessel of the destroyer type with machinery similar to the Turbinia. One of these boats has just been passing through her steam trials, and the results certainly appear to have justified the experiment. With a length of some 200 feet, beam of 21, and displacement of 320 tons, a speed of 37 knots is said to have been attained, a speed it need hardly be said which has never been approached before by any boat with engines of the ordinary type. In the Turbinia difficulties were experienced in getting astern as well as ahead motion, as the motive power of the turbine is continuous in one direction only. In the new vessels there are four screw shafts, the two outer ones driven by a high pressure turbine motor, and the two inner ones by a low pressure motor with a smaller reversing motor which enables the boat to move astern at the rate of 15 knots. The wonderful advance that has been made in these vessels may be roughly stated to be that whereas the engines develop double the horse-power of the present 30-knot destroyers they are lighter and have an economy in steam consumption per horse-power of 25 per cent; while there is an almost complete absence of the vibration which makes the present type of destroyers almost unendurable.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SKIRMISH AT MOLTENO.

THE ENEMY RETREAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 4, 1-5 P.M.

The "Central News" correspondent at Sterkstroom telegraphs that the Boers occupied Molteno and the position dominating Bushmanshock during Tuesday night. At daybreak they opened fire on the British posts.

General Gatacre hurried to Bushmanshock with reinforcements, and brought his artillery into action. The fire had good effect, as the enemy hurriedly retired, being pursued by the mounted infantry. One squadron went to relieve the British post outside Molteno.

The Boers sustained some loss but there were no casualties on the British side.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POSITION AT COLESBURG.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

General French's artillery fire forces the enemy to keep concealed in the hills.

COLONEL PILCHER'S MOVEMENTS.

Colonel Pilcher and his force are returning to Belmont.

RECONNOITRING TOWARDS SPRINGFIELD.

Thorneycroft's horse reconnoitered yesterday towards Springfield and saw a large Boer force, upon which they retired, the Boers maintaining a brisk fire until the British reached their camp. It is reported that a Lieutenant and five men did not return to camp with the rest.

TRACTION ENGINES IN WAR.

The traction engines sent to the Cape have been tested and pulled waggons satisfactorily through the spruits.

COLONEL PILCHER'S GOOD SERVICES.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Colonel Pilcher when evacuating Douglas brought away all the loyal inhabitants with the captured tents, waggons, and cattle.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL FRENCH.

The "Times," in its second edition to-day, publishes a despatch from Orange River, dated the 3rd instant, stating that reinforcements of infantry and artillery were sent to General French that day from DeAar.

NATIVE SPIES AT MODDER RIVER.

A despatch from Modder River, dated the 3rd instant, states that natives have been caught signalling information to the enemy from the British lines.

DETENTION OF A GERMAN MAIL STEAMER AT ADEN.

The German mail steamer "General" is detained at Aden and is being searched.

ESCAPE OF NOTABILITIES FROM LADYSMITH.

A Boer despatch states that six horsemen have escaped from Ladysmith who are believed to include Colonel Rhodes and Doctor Jameson.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

CITY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PORTUGUESE ATTITUDE.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Colonel Pilcher left Douglas yesterday morning, and has arrived at Rooipan with many refugees.

A battery of twelve and a half pound quick-firing guns will be added to the City Volunteer Corps, which is going to serve in South Africa.

In the Portuguese Chamber the Foreign Minister said that Portugal strives to prevent both belligerents deriving advantages at Delagoa Bay. He had no reason to doubt the correct attitude of Great Britain.

OCCUPATION OF MOLTENO BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Boers have occupied Molteno and Cyphergat Stations on the line of railway between Sterkstroom and Stormberg junctions.

They have, however, retired from Cyphergat on General Gatacre advancing.

There was some fighting.

TYPHOID AND SCURVY INCREASING AT KIMBERLEY.

News has been received from Kimberley stating that cases of typhoid and scurvy are increasing there.

RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE EMPLOYED.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

An Army Order has been issued which sanctions the employment of a certain number of Reserve Officers not above the rank of Major to fill the vacancies caused by the casualties in South Africa.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

The Kildonan Castle with 78 officers and 2,576 men sailed from Southampton to-day for the Cape.

THE BUNDESRATH AFFAIR.

It is officially stated that Germany has not protested against the seizure of the Bundesrath, but merely requested the speediest settlement.

The two Governments are negotiating in a friendly spirit.

BOERS PREPARING FOR GENERAL ADVANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, London 3rd, states that the Boers are preparing for a general advance at different points, their idea being to strike a crushing blow before Lord Roberts arrives with reinforcements. The Tugela being now fordable, action in Natal with General Buller's forces may be expected.

At Colesburg the enemy have commenced bombarding General French's camp. Their quickfirers came into action yesterday morning, and maintained a heavy cannonade on the British entrenchments. General French, however, still holds the whip hand, as he is strongly entrenched on a hill commanding Colesburg bridge and road.

From Stormberg the Boers have advanced and are attacking General Gatacre at Molteno.

Colonel Pilcher's smart achievement at Belmont on Monday was assisted by a diversion made from Modder River by Colonel Babington, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, who effectually prevented reinforcements from joining the Boers, and thus decided the issue in our favour.

It is reported from Durban that the captured German steamer Bundesrath had a cargo of contraband of war, including five guns, fifty tons of shell, 7,000 saddles, and 180 artillerymen.

HELP FROM NATIVE STATES.

It is stated that the Ulwar Durbar has approached the Government of India with offers of help for South Africa. Fifty horses have been accepted from the Begum of Bhopal.

TRANSPORTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Fifteen transports from Bombay and one from Calcutta leave within the next fortnight.

N.-C. OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Sergeant-Majors Soiby and Ritchie, of the 36th and 50th Field Batteries, are ordered to proceed to South Africa, on promotion.

CONTINUOUS SHELLING OF LADYSMITH.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires, London, January 4 :—

The following telegrams appear in the *Times* :—

Ladysmith, 29th December.—Since Christmas the Boers have redoubled their energy and shelling is practically continuous except at night. Few casualties have occurred except in the Devons. The Boers are very alert and constantly fire thousands of rounds at imaginary night sorties. All here are confident.

30th December.—The bombardment has slackened and all is well.

1st January.—The new year was ushered in with a nocturnal bombardment. News is scarce and we almost daily hear firing near Colenso. The enemy is very restless so far. The greatest difficulty is with regard to medical appliances. Fine weather and river falling.

Frere, 2nd January :—Yesterday evening the Naval Brigade, previously marking direction by line of white stakes, shelled the trenches near Colenso. The Boers did not reply. Natives from the Boer camp state that the enemy are busy fortifying the drifts higher up the river and are cutting miles of barbed wire for fencing to lay in the river bed.

MOUNTED INFANTRY FROM BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 4.

The Duke of Wellington's West Ridings stationed at Rangoon, the Durham Light Infantry at Mandalay, and the Essex Regiment at Shwebo will each contribute 100 men to the mounted infantry to be despatched to South Africa. The troops will embark on the 10th instant.

The men of the West Ridings are quite enthusiastic and the keenest competition prevails amongst the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, who are leaving no stone unturned to get included in the mounted contingent proceeding to Natal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GERMAN RAILWAY SURVEY TO BUSORA.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The German railway survey has been completed to Busora and will extend to Koweyt.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here at 7 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the homeward English mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived here at 6 a.m., to-day.

DEATH OF MR. CRUMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 4.

Mr. F. C. Crump, C.S., Second Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, died of typhoid fever last evening, after ailing for about three weeks. He was only 26 years of age, and had only recently joined the Hyderabad Residency. He had a protracted attack of typhoid fever, which lasted over three weeks, but the immediate cause of death is supposed to have been brain fever, which supervened on the typhoid. He was buried this evening at the New Cemetery at Chudderghaut.

FAMINE RELIEF.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

The numbers under famine relief are going up at the rate of a quarter million a week, the total for India being now over three millions, of which one and a quarter millions are in the Central Provinces.

THE NIZAM.

H. H. the Nizam was to leave Benares last night.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The Staff College course this year has been indefinitely postponed.

THE PROPOSED CENTRAL BANK.

The question to be put by Mr. Arthur, representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed Central Bank at to-morrow's Viceregal Council, includes the enquiry as to what restrictions would be placed on the bank, if formed, as regards its operations in exchange.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Laos left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 6 p.m., and she is expected here on Monday, the 8th instant, in the afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela sailed from Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 4th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 3rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar :—3 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 13-16
Bar Silver	27 1-16

THE MILL HANDS STRIKE.

ALL the operatives of the Alexandra Mill, who had struck work, have returned to their duty.—All the operatives of the Alliance Silk Mill, numbering about 700, are still out, and although they have been advised to resume work, they decline to do so until they receive a reply to the petition they had presented to Lady Sassoon on the 1st instant.—Forty Mahomedan weavers, attached to the weaving department of the New Great Eastern Mill, at Chinchpoogly, struck work on Wednesday afternoon on account of 20 per cent. of their wages being cut. They left the mill in an orderly manner.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING RACES TO BE HELD TO-MORROW IN THE AFTERNOON.

SHIP's boats (any rig) handicap race to start at 3 o'clock—Course No. 8.

Tomtit class race—Start at 3.15.—Course No. 8.

Yachts handicap race—Start at 3.30.—Course No. 5, reversed.

Entries will close at noon to-day.

MR. F. N. PATON, secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following letter, dated Dec. 20th, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department :—

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10th November, with copy of the speeches made by H. E. the Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Dawkins on the 1st September last on the subject of amending the Presidency Banks Act of 1876.

These speeches have had the best consideration of my Committee, and I am now directed to reply that the members approve of the proposal to relax the restrictions imposed upon the Presidency Banks by the Act, and would further recommend that these Banks be permitted to borrow out of India. There is, in the opinion of the Committee, no reason to suppose that such relaxation and permission if conceded to the Presidency Banks as at present constituted would lead to rash borrowing or investment or to the tying up of capital for any excessive length of time. Nor has the Committee any doubt that the Banks in question are fully capable of providing more working capital when required. Attention has been particularly drawn to the amount of Government deposits with the Presidency Banks and the proportion borne by such deposits to the Bank's resources has been by implication very greatly exaggerated. The comparison instituted by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins between Government Account and the Banks' Cash Balances is calculated to mislead the public ; for the Banks' Cash Balances, which it is, of course, the endeavour of the management to keep as low as possible, do not in any way represent the banks' available resources. In point of fact the ratio of Government Account to the Banks available resources is understood not to exceed 15 per cent., and the sum is generally least when trade demands greatest. In the opinion of the Committee too much has perhaps been made of the recent periods of tightness as being due to a want of sufficient capital in the country, notably in the hands of the Presidency Banks. Stringencies in the money market have been not infrequently due to want of confidence in exchange, precariousness of credit and consequent withdrawal of native capital from circulation in the bazaar, and, as this Chamber has already had the honour of representing, to the practice of locking up enormous Treasury balances at the moment when money is most in demand.

It is understood, however, that Government at present entertains the project of giving such relaxation or expansion not so much to the Presidency Banks as to a Central Bank for all India to be formed by amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. The Committee have had the advantage of hearing Mr. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, on the subject, but it appears to them that the proposals as to the precise constitution and functions of the said Central Bank are too indefinite for thorough consideration. Such points as :—(*a*) the amount of capital, (*b*) the conditions of note circulation (*c*) the cost of managing it, (*d*) the possibility of dispensing with the system of note circles and (*e*) the practical convertibility of the rupee, with its attendant problem of the control of the gold reserve, are all questions of great importance ; and the Committee feel themselves in want of the necessary detail to appreciate their effect.

The most important of these points is that of the amount of capital to be controlled by the Bank. The Committee understand that it is not to have more Government support than the present Presidency Banks, and, therefore, similar conditions of management must be followed and the Capital must be kept down to what can be profitably employed. At the same time the Bank is to have large currency duties to perform, i. e. (*a*) to establish the 1d. 4d. exchange, or in other words the gold standard, (*b*) to maintain a steady and a lower rate of discount throughout the country, and (*c*) to undertake convertibility.

To maintain any effective control on these three unknown quantities under probable and improbable circumstances would call for the holding of large and idle reserves : it, therefore, appears that there are two opposite factors to be considered with this question of capital, and without knowing the views of Government this essential point cannot be dealt with. The mere addition of three or four million pounds to the available Banking funds could have but little effect on the development of a vast country like the Indian Empire, and any really large increase of capital under one control would be difficult of profitable employment, competing, as it would have to do, with the internal native banking concerns and the powerful Banks of the Capital Towns.

The Committee are not satisfied that mere amalgamation of the Banks would be likely to confer benefit in any general sense ; on the contrary if they look upon India and Burmah as too vast an area to be effectively served by one Central Bank. Whatever rules might be laid down for the autonomy of the various Presidency Offices and for the universal character of the general management, one or other of the Presidency Towns would inevitably and immediately become the real seat of such general management and reap the advantages of such domicile to the detrement of the other two. The Committee, therefore, consider that the interests of commerce will be better served by development of the separate fields than by their consolidation ; for in the opinion of the members the fusion of the Presidency Banks—so far from increasing credits as is assumed—would have the opposite effect and restrict them.

A good deal has been said about the advantages the new Bank would secure in the way of an even flow of capital throughout the country ; but the Committee do not at present see how the conditions necessitating the so-called water-tight Treasury compartments are to be altered so as to afford the public greater convenience without a corresponding strain on the Bank. And they remain of opinion that no method has yet been indicated that would be likely in practice to cause a quicker and more effective distribution of money than that which is at present governed by the imperative calls of trade.

It has been stated that with India's currency difficulties settled a considerable expansion of financial and industrial enterprise would follow. Whilst not gainsaying that the inflow of British capital consequent upon a stable rupee might be considerable, the Committee would point out that here in Bombay the rapid and enormous growth of the mill industry points to the fact that where prospect offers the means are readily found for carrying out industrial schemes.

Coming to the note issue, it is not clear to the Committee that any substantial and immediate benefit would accrue to the bank from the proposed concession that it should only derive benefit on the increased issue of notes it could succeed in placing in circulation. Such an increase could only be looked for to take place gradually ; and although the general interchangeability of the notes as compared with the present limited note circles, should make the paper more popular, still it is a fact of to-day that in the interior coin and not notes is the medium of exchange.

On the question of convertibility the Committee incline to think that although the undertaking is by no means absolute, it might, if liberally acted upon, serve to encourage the free inflow of sterling capital ; they, however, doubt whether France, with its enormous gold reserve and without external debt, should be compared with a country so differently situated in these two respects as the India of the present day.

On the whole the Committee consider that the interests of the trading community would be best served by improving the means at hand and allowing further time to help towards the solution of a problem (the currency legislation) which has no exact counterpart in other parts of the world.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 3.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad was convened by Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, in the Hemabhai Institute yesterday, for the purpose of distributing the sum of Rs. 1,500, awarded to the Ahmedabad district by the Bombay Famine Relief Committee. Mr. Gibb presided. There were present among others Messrs. Gibb, Mead, Emanuel, Lambert, Wallinger, and Rev. Drs. Taylor and Steele, Khan Bahadurs Jehangir P. Vakil, Nowrosji P. Vakil and Dadabhai Nassarvanji Nanavati, Drs. Jamshedji Dinshaw Khambata, Nowrosji Kawasji Kaliaulwalla, Soloman Ibrahim, and Joseph Benjamin, Rao Bahadurs Lalshanker Umiashanker, Bhimbhai Kirparam, Chunilal Dalpatram and Mansukhram Mulji. Messrs. M. P. Modi, Edalji D. Talati, Jehangir D. Mehta, H. B. Gandevia, Chinubhai Madhavlal, Amrutlal Vadelal, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai Chimanlal Nagindas, Manibhai Premabhai, Keshavlal Motilal, Ramanbhai Mahipatram and Varajrai Sakerlal.

The proceedings were opened by the president by reading the Government resolution and stating the object of holding the meeting. Mr. Gibb also gave a short history of the famine in the district, and related the steps taken by the authorities to check the evils arisen from it.

A committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to dispose of the sum of Rs. 1,500 in the best manner possible. It was also empowered to collect fund locally and to form sub-committees in the various parts of the district :—Messrs. Gibb, Pratt, Mead, Emanuel, Lalshanker, Bhimbhai, Pranlal, Jehangir Vakil, Nowroji Vakil, Chimanlal, Mansukhbhai, Varajrai, Shaik Usman, Nanavaty, Chunilal, Manibhai, Madhavlal and Dr. Bartholomeuz, Rao Bahadhur Pranlal Harkisondas is to act as the secretary to the committee. The president suggested that the greater part of the money should be spent to relieve the distress of the famine-stricken people of the district. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

MR. D. H. SHAW and Company, merchants of Jodhpore, forward as specimen of their "New Year and Birthday Leaves," It is a decided novelty, well-designed and perfectly prepared.

DEPARTURE OF INDIAN OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE British India steamer Dwarka, Captain J. W. Livingstone, which has been placed at the disposal of Government by the Company, sailed yesterday with the Indian officers ordered to South Africa. Major Generals Tucker, Macdonald, and Nicholson arrived at the Victoria Dock, at 10 o'clock, where the steamer Dwarka was lying. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present at the Docks to see the officers off, amongst them was Lieut.-General Sir Robert Low, Brigadier General F. Ventris, Brigadier General Barlow, Major C. P. Triscot, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Crawford, Deputy Assistant General, Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Currie, Agent of the B. I. Company, and others. The officers, after wishing good-bye to their friends, embarked, and the steamer Dwarka commenced moving slowly for the gate at 11-30 a.m. As she left her berth, Mr. Southwell Piper, Senior Dock Master, hoisted the Union Jack and decorated the signal flag-staff with other flags. As the Dwarka passed the gate, cheers were given and enthusiastically responded to by those on board. Besides the officers the Dwarka has on board 29 chargers, one horse being sent to Lord Roberts by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. The following are the names of the Officers :—Major-General C. Tucker, Major-General H. A. Macdonald, Major-General W. G. Nicholson, Colonel N. Chamberlain, Staff ; Colonel, H. E. Belfield, West Riding Regiment ; Major F. D. Lumley, Middlesex Regiment ; Major Williams, Staff Corps ; Major W. Ross, Staff Corps ; Lieutenant Collin, R. A. ; Major Legge, 20th Hussars ; Captain Seagram, R. A. ; and Sub-Conductor Ashworth.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Umta, Captain F. Herrington, which is chartered by Government to convey horses to South Africa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta. As soon as she discharges her cargo, she will enter the Prince's Dock, where she will be fitted up for the purpose.

MILITARY NOTES.

CAPTAIN C. W. SOMERSET 12th Bengal Infantry, on appointment to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in the Bengal Command is posted to Assam District, dated 16th November, 1899.

Captain temporary Major H. B. Vaughan, 7th Bengal Infantry, on appointment to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in the Bengal Command is posted to Bundelkhand District, dated 13th November, 1899.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding Bengal is pleased to make the following appointment :—

18th Bengal Infantry—Second-Lieutenant H. W. Martin, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 13th Rajputs, to be officiating Wing Officer.

Under instructions from the War Office the following alterations are ordered :—

Royal Field Artillery.—2nd-Lieutenant A. F. Thomson, No. 21 Company Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to the 55th Battery.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Captain L. L. Henper, has been posted to No. 9 Company, Eastern Division.

Captain P. Fitz W. Fitroy, has been posted to No. 11 Company Southern Division.

Lieutenant W. A. W. Swettenham, No. 6 Company, Southern Division, has been transferred to No. 9 Company, Western Division (Heavy Battery).

Lieutenant L. K. Stranbrough No. 29 Company, Southern Division, has been posted to No. 5 Mountain Battery.

On arrival in India, Captain W. B. Lesslie, R. E., is posted to the Oudh district.

Captain T. C. Watson, V. C., R. E., is transferred from the Meetrut to the Oudh District as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps :—

Indian Medical Service.—Captain J. Fisher, M. B. S. O., for one year. Pension service 6th year, commenced 29th January, 1899.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave :—

Indian Medical Service.—Major P. Hehir, 43rd Gurkha Rifles (m. c.) for three months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India on private affairs :—

Captain T. W. Lightfoot, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Rajputs, for one year Pension service 12th year, commenced 22nd August 1899.

Lieutenant A. B, Lindsay, Indian Staff Corps Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service 9th year, commenced 7th November, 1899.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :—

2nd Battalion King's Own Scotish Borderers.—Captain (Brevet-Major) and Adjutant A. E. Haig for eight months, on private affairs.

Captain Walter, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General for Intelligence, Burma, has been granted eight months' leave to England on private affairs.

Sergeant-Major Smyth 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, has been promoted to the Quarter-Mastership of that battalion.

The following appointments have been made :—

19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Evans, to be Quarter-Master.

30th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Palin, to be Quarter-Master.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	10	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	5	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	19	7	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	4	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	6	71
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	18
G Mahim and Worlee	1	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	26	43
Total	65	52	273
Total plague deaths to date	62,101	51,202	
Same date last year	40	27	162

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending, 22nd December, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	334	269
Karachi	1	0
Districts.		
Surat	20	16
Thana	31	27
Nasik	6	7
Poona (excluding City)	32	23
Satara	62	45
Sholapur	216	187
Ahmednagar	21	14
Kolaba	15	8
Ratnagiri	36	44
Belgaum	101	83
Dharwar	199	158
Bijapur	25	17
Kanara	8	4
Karachi (excluding City)	5	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	203	157
Cutch	1	0
Sachin	6	1
Janjira	4	2
Akalkot	8	3
Aundh	10	8
Bhor	26	21
Savanur	8	3
Total	1,427	1,107
Week ending, Dec. 15	1,743	1,448
Total to date	363,245	235,098

Poona (including Cantonment), Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, and Sachin have been free from plague during the week.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

THE last stage of this competition was begun and finished on Monday, the two remaining players left in on Saturday, Messrs. G. Maitland-Heriot and Thomas Drimmie having to play a match of 36 holes, or four rounds of the Tollygunge course on Monday. The result proved a popular victory for Mr. G. Maitland-Heriot, of Cachar, a well known St. Andrew's Golfer who was at school in that classic city, and has handled a golf club as long as he could walk. That the best man won is admitted on all hands, and it is not too much to say that no finer exhibition of golf has been witnessed in Calcutta since the days of Mr. J. F. Macnair. A word of praise is due to the loser for the plucky way in which he stood up to such an opponent, being out driven nine times out of ten by some 20 to 30 yards, but hardly ever being of the line steadily recovering by careful and accurate approaches and putting. He lost the match not by any fault in his own play, but by the superbly brilliant play of his opponent at the end of a long and keenly contested match.

The different style of the two players is worthy of notice. Mr. Maitland-Heriot has the true St. Andrew's swing which is unique in its way and absolutely unmistakable, being very full, fairly quick and perfectly easy, no exaggerated forcing for a long shot being apparent, but when the ball is hit it has to go. The feature of his game apart, from his driving, is the astonishing cleek shots he constantly puts in, especially after a faultry drive, sending them hang up to the green, more often than not within holing distance. His opponent Mr. Drimmie plays with a half swing, getting however a fairly long ball and almost always straight. He also plays remarkably steady brassey shots through the green, very rarely topping his ball. As before mentioned his approaching and putting is the feature of his game. It must have been extremely gratifying to the organisers of this competition to find such an interest taken in it outside Calcutta, and that one of the visitors should succeed in carrying of the Cup. This will doubtless give a great fillip to the tournament in future years.

Play way commenced at 11 o'clock on Monday, and during the first round both men played somewhat indifferent golf. Maitland-Heriot was in the bunka off the first tie, but recovered grandly by a magnificent cleek shot on to the green, securing a half in 5, Drimmie drew first blood by winning the next hole, which Maitland-Heriot promptly equalised at the third. The fourth hole fell to Drimmie by a well-played 5, but the fifth was again all square, Maitland-Heriot got his nose in front at the sixth hole only to get square again at the seventh hole. The eight fell to Maitland-Heriot and the ninth was halved, leaving the Cacharman, one up on the first round. The tenth hole was halved but the eleventh and twelvth fell to Maitland-Heriot by some brilliant play making him 3 up. Drimmie, however, pulled himself together and reduce the lead to 2 at the long hole which he again secured in 5, following it up by winning the punch-boat leaving Maitland-Heriot one up, which however he increased to 2 up at the fifteenth hole. Drimmie got down a long putt at the sixteenth winning the hole and halving the next, but unfortunately striking the race course railings at the Home hole failed to recover and on the adjournment to tiffin Maitland. Heriot was 2 up on the first 18 holes. Play was recommenced about 2 30, the game being witnessed by quite a number of keenly interested golfers. Both players were at the top of their game and gave a fine exhibition of golf. Maitland-Heriot just failed to secure the nineteenth hole in 4 by weak putting and having topped his drive as the next recovered by a magnificent cleek shot on to the green in his third only to lose the hole by another weak putt leaving him one up. He, however, won the twenty-first hole by a beautifully play 4 making him 2 up. At the long hole both got good drives but Maitland-Heriot badly topped his second shot, but put in a magnificent 3rd carrying clean over the banker from about 180 yards off. on to the edge of the green. Drimmie was well over with his third and the hole was halved in 6. The punch-bowl was halved in 5, but at the next Maitland-Heriot after a good drive put his second into the tank, Drimmie being well over. Having put another into the tank Maitland-Heriot gave up the hole, making the match 1 up again. The twenty-fifth hole was halved in 5, but the twenty-sixth Maitland-Heriot won by a beautiful 3 getting a long putt home, Drimmie, however, retaliated by winning the home hole in three leaving the match one up and 9 to play in favour of Maitland-Heriot. From this point on the Cachar man went right away by a succession of brilliant holes and although Drimmie continued to play steadily, tht strain seemed to tell upon him, as missing a short putt 4 at the twenty-eight hole he was 2 down which was increased to 3 down at the next, the Cachar man winning the hole in 5, and followed it up by a 4 at the cardinal from a long putt making his lead 4 up and 6 to play. He then won the long hole in 5 which placed him at douny 5, and getting a quiet half at the punch-bowl won the match and the championship by 5 up and 4 to play amidst the loud applause of a considerable body of spectators who had assembled to witness the finish.—*Statesman.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A MEETING of the trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 28th December.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the chairman referred to the loss the trust had sustained by the death of Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., and the trustees recorded the great regret with which they have heard of the death of esteemed, colleague, and offered their sympathy and condolence to the members of his family in their bereavement.

DOCK POLICE.

A letter was read from the Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated 14th December inviting the attention of the trustees to their letter dated 6th January last, regarding their contribution to the Harbour and Dock Police charges, and enquiring whether the trustees are willing to continue the existing arrangement and pay half the actual charges for the year ending 31st March, 1901. It was agreed that the trustees are willing to meet half the actual Police charges for the year ending 31st March 1901.

THE SOUTH CHANNEL.

A letter was read from the engineer, dated 15th December reporting that there will be an excess of about Rs. 10,000 on the Budget grant of Rs. 60 000 for the excavation of South Channel, the reason being that the greater portion of the "Kuphus" work over the ground which had been drilled and blasted though estimated for last year was not done until the beginning of this year owing to the dredger being engaged on the Channel later than was expected ; observing that this year on the contrary owing to the small deposit of silt in the Channel it is expected that the dredger will be able to start on this work towards the end of next week, and expressing the opinion that in order to obtain figures for a report on the work of the drilling barge it is very desirable to get the dredging done as early as possible.—Sanctioned.

TENDERS.

Tenders were accepted as follows :—For paints and oils—that of Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji. For ropes—that of Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adum & Co. for machine-made coir ropes, and that of Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji for all other kinds of ropes. For sundries and hardware—that of Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji.

A Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 23rd December, was received stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Navrojee Jehangirjee Gamadia to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the place of Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., deceased, and Mr. Gamadia was appointed to be a member of the Land and Railways and Bunders Committees.

Revenue collections for 1899-1900 as compared with those of 1898-99 :—

For December—		Rs.
From 1st to 21st December 1899		3,31,270
From 1st to 21st December 1898		3,10,016
	Ex.	21,254
Excess or less in previous months	Ex.	45,135
Total Excess or Less to the 21st Dec. 1899	Ex.	65,389

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd Dec. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 22nd Dec. 1899.	For week ending 22nd Dec. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 22nd Dec. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	30	718	27	731
Do. do. out of do.	15	729	15	722
Do. transported	21	491	18	518
Do. attended to	2	41	..	57
Do. warped	3	49	1	47

THE INDIAN COTTON CROP.

THE following memorandum on the Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1899-1900, is published by the Government of India, Statistical Bureau under date, Calcutta. December 30, 1899 :—

This summary includes (1) the final report for Burma, the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Central India, and Berar, and for the early crop in the Bombay Deccan ; (2) the second estimate of the late crop in Bombay and Sind; (3) the first estimate for Bengal, Madras, and the Nizam's Territory.

The season has been disastrous for the cotton crop. From Northern, Central, Western, and Southern India alike the reports are most discouraging. In the beginning of the season the rain fell in some tracks in such quantity as to interfere with sowings, while in others there was not enough to permit of sowings being freely made. Then followed throughout the country an interruption in the rain, and the young plants wilted and died under the drought and heat. In Central and Western India, especially Berar, the Nizam's Territory, Rajputana, the Central India States, and Bombay, the effects of the season have made themselves felt in their worst and most aggravated form. In that region in many places there is no cotton to pick, and on the whole perhaps not a fifth of an average crop will be obtained. In Northern India conditions are not so bad, but they leave very much to be desired. For the whole of India it may be said that the area and yield compare (so far as an estimate can be framed) with those of 1898 as follows :—

	1898.	1899.
Area (acres)	14,170,501	11,015,383
Yield (bales of 400 lbs)	1,335,864	641,327

The reports from the cotton-producing provinces are summarised below :

In the Panjab the area under cotton, 988,460 acres, exceeds the area finally reported in 1898 by 25 per cent. but it is smaller than the average of recent years. The prospects of the crop were generally hopeful in the beginning of the season, and sufficient rain at sowing time and a good supply of canal water induced cultivators to sow an extensive area, a large proportion being on land irrigated by canals and wells. But with the holding off of rain in August and September the condition of the crop deteriorated, and the yield is quite di-proportionate to the area. It is estimated, at about 139,000 bales against about 167,000 bales in 1898, the average to the acre being only 56 lbs. contrasted with 85 lbs. in 1898.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rains, which began in the second week of June, continued heavily for about a month, and were then followed by a break in the last week of July. In August and September the rain was insufficient for the crop and they ceased in the middle of September being followed by dry westerly winds and by unusual drought in October and November. The area of 1,200,000 acres sown with cotton was slightly in excess of the area of 1898, but lower than the average. The excessive rain in the first month of the season interfered with more extensive sowings and was also injurious to the young plant. Thereafter the absence of rain was even more injurious, especially in unirrigated tracts where the crop has been almost entirely lost. Taking 100 to represent a normal crop, the condition of the crop is as follows :—

Meerut, Agra, and Benares Divisions	60
Rohilkhand, Allahabad, and Gorakhpur Divisions	70
Oudh	75

The yield is estimated at 150,410 bales of 400 lbs. each ; being less by 15 per cent. than the preceding year's estimate. The yield to the acre is 53 lbs. compared with 67 lbs. in 1898 and 59 lbs. in 1897.

In Bengal in the early part of the season the rainfall was irregularly distributed, and later it was on the whole inadequate. The area sown, 87,600 acres, was eight per cent. smaller than in 1898, and the yield is not good. On the whole only 65 per cent. of a normal crop is expected, the estimate for 1898 having been 75 per cent. This means a yield of about 14,220 bales of 400 lbs. each, compared with 16,500 in 1898 and an average of 13,190 bales.

In the Central Provinces the area sown with cotton is estimated to be 691,700 acres, or 4 per cent. more than last year, and 6 per cent. above the decennial average. But the season was one of very exceptional drought, and the plants suffered not only from want of rain, but from abnormal and scorching heat. Their growth was stunted, immature bolls have fallen off or failed to fill. This is the condition in the chief cotton-producing districts. A suitable rainfall for cotton is 30 inches, and wherever the fall was between 20 and 30 inches the yield has been fair to good ; where it exceeded 15 inches a moderate yield has been obtained, but in none of the chief cotton tracts has even that amount been received. Thus in the northern and eastern districts, where the rainfall has averaged between 20 and 30 inches, the yields lie between normal and three-fourths of normal. The estimated yield for the province amounts to only 45 per cent. of the normal. The actual yield works out to 59,464 bales of 400 lbs. compared with 121,619 bales, the yield of the previous year. The yield is therefore less than half that of last year, and 30 per cent. less than the average of the ten years preceding 1898.

In Berar the area sown was 1,983,602 acres, being about one-fifth smaller than the area cultivated in 1898, 2,476,306 acres, and also smaller than the average. The season was so unfavourable as to be little short of disastrous. Not only was the rainfall deficient at the sowing season, but the subsequent drought in July also prevented any attempt at later sowings. Afterwards the late rains entirely failed. With 13 inches instead of a normal fall of 31 inches the crops of course failed. Even where sowings were timely and germination satisfactory, the young plants soon began to wither under the drought and heat of July and August ; on light soils the crop was completely destroyed, and it is only from the deep black soil, so retentive of moisture, that any return has been received. The yield is estimated at only 21 115 bales, which is about half the produce of the Akola district alone in a normal year. Compared with the yield of the previous year and the average of the preceding five years the deficiency amounts to 88 per cent. In three districts the yield is estimated in hundreds of bales instead of in tens of thousands. In fact the crop is almost a complete failure, the estimate for the province being only 13 per cent. of a normal crop.

Bombay—(information generally up to 5th December). The area of the early crop, 858,000 acres, is about 29 per cent. below last year's and 24 per cent. under the average of the preceding ten years. Except in parts of Khandesh and Ahmadnagar, where sowing rains were favourable and cultivators were induced to place a larger area under the crop, the decrease is general. The season was extremely unfavourable, and though the crop was relieved here and there by partial showers in August and September, it has completely failed in most places. The surviving crop is estimated to yield about 10,800 bales, which is not more than 5 per cent. of last year's crop and less than 7 per cent. of the average.

The area under the late sown crop is 53 per cent. below last year's and about 58 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years, the reduction being particularly marked in the drought-stricken districts of Gujarat, especially Ahmadabad. There was hardly any rain since the crop was sown and it was reported on 5th December (since when there has been no rain) to have withered or to be fast withering. In places it had to be fed to cattle. In the native territory of Gujarat the conditions are still worse. The whole area sown in British and Native Gujarat is 976,000 acres, and over this area the crop has to a large extent been lost. In the Karnatak the area sown, 751,000 acres, is also greatly restricted, and in many places the crop is reported to be withering.

In Sind also the area is restricted and the crop is reported to be poor in places, fair in others.

In Madras the season was, on the whole, unfavourable, although in the Southern districts, where Tinnevelly descriptions are produced, there has been abundant rain. The rains there, however, began rather late and sowings are backward for the time of year. In the districts where Salem and Cocanada descriptions are grown there is a material restriction in the area. Only in the Deccan districts, where the Northern and Western descriptions are produced, have sowings been considerably more extensive than usual. On the whole, the area sown is about 8 or 9 per cent. less than usually reported at the end of November, but is 8 per cent. greater than last year. The areas in the Southern districts will perhaps be to a great extent made up and the total area for the whole presidency may probably be not less than the average.

The crops of Northerns and Westerns are in a precarious state, and it is doubtful whether, unless more rain falls, the estimated yield will be obtained. None has fallen up to the present date. The prospects of the crops of Cocanadas and Salems are also more or less doubtful, whilst as regards Tinnevellies it is too early to frame a forecast. The condition of the crop generally at the date of the local report was taken at 59 per cent. of a normal crop, representing about 79,000 bales of 400lbs. each.

In Burma the area sown is estimated at 161,388 acres, but the crop is reported to have been destroyed over nearly 9,000 acres, mostly in Myingyan. Heavy rain at the beginning of November in Upper Burma partially damaged the cotton remaining unpicked. The yield is estimated to be 25 per cent. below the normal and the quantity of cleaned cotton 30,370 bales.

In the Nizam's Territory the area is about 1,330,000 acres, being 408,000 acres less than the area sown last year. The monsoon, which promised to be favourable at the commencement of the season, failed in July and August. There was some rain in the beginning of September, but the continuance of the drought renders it probable that the estimated yield, now put at 28 per cent. of the average, will need revision in the direction of reduction.

In Central India an area of about 453,000 acres, which is slightly larger than the area sown in 1898, is estimated to yield under 83,000 bales, a quantity which is but little more than a third of the yield of last year's crop. In Rajaputana the reduction in the area sown exceeds 32 per cent, and on this reduced area a yield of about a third of that of 1898 is expected.

AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

We are admittedly on the eve of important developments in the Indian banking system, and the forthcoming conference of experts, for which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, among others, has asked, will be watched by the whole commercial community with interest and not a little anxiety. The result of the conference will doubtless be to crystallise the best and most authoritative opinion upon the questions at issue. Meanwhile, the field for discussion is open, and possibly no contribution to the argument will be found entirely without its value at the present time. It is in this spirit that we offer a few observations upon one of the most important of the controversies to which the situation has given rise, that is to say, the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. While there is much to be said in favour of an amalgamation or a combination of the Presidency Banks for the purpose of assisting Government in maintaining the convertibility of the rupee for foreign payments, it is important to bear in mind that the mismanagement of an amalgamated banking reserve will entail much more serious consequences than the mismanagement of one of three reserves: and there is also a likelihood that amalgamation will render the reserve more liable to mismanagement. At present we have three independent, responsible Boards of Directors, each eager to lead the way in a correct adjustment of the Bank rate, and on the principal that competition is an incentive and that three heads are better than one, it is probable that the rate of interest will be more accurately and promptly regulated by the competition of the three Boards than by one supreme Board. A central Board will be better informed and should have a better grasp of the situation as a whole, but its estimates of distant demands and supplies will be liable to be affected by local considerations, and the Bank rate will probably be better adjusted by competition than by centralisation. At all events the consequences of mismanagement will be much more serious in the latter case, and if the Government of India for reasons of their own desire to expose the Indian money market to this risk, it is clearly their duty to provide a second reserve, to which resort may be had at times of pressure. This can only be arranged in a definite, reliable manner by making the Paper Currency Reserve available for loans to the Central Bank or Banks, and unless the Government of India are prepared to adopt this suggestion of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, we hope that all interested in a steady money market will oppose the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks.

The dangers attending the use of a single central bank reserve have long been recognised in England, and they are only avoided in France and Germany by empowering the Central Bank to issue fiduciary Bank notes to what is practically an unlimited extent. The demands on the coin reserve are comparatively small in England compared to India, because cheques and other forms of Bank credit are so largely used at Home, but on three occasions the London money market has been saved from overwhelming disaster only by suspension of the Bank Act, and on two occasions it has been kept afloat only by assistance from the Bank of France. The central banking system of India, a contemporary remarks, is like a modern vessel with three water-tight compartments, one of which may be injured without disabling the ship, whereas the single reserve system of England is like an old-fashioned vessel that has no second and third water-tight compartments to rely upon. Sir James Westland lately informed a deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that monetary pressure had never been sufficiently acute in India to warrant illegal measures of relief, and while not prepared to go this length, we think that it would be a mistake to substitute the English single reserve system for the Indian triple reserve without mature consideration, especially as there is now a very general agreement among those interested in banking questions that the London central reserve is inadequate, and should either be supplemented by a second central banking reserve or made readily expandable at times of pressure.

Our present Finance Minister the Hon'ble Mr. Clinton Dawkins, was Private Secretary to Mr. Goschen in 1890 when the Bank of England experienced the advantage of having an independent banking reserve close at hand, and if he will be content during his short tenure of office to put in operation here his old chief's scheme for strengthening the central banking reserves in a form adapted to India, i.e, to grant the Presidency Banks access to the Paper Currency Reserve at times of pressure, and will also recommend his successors to comply with the general demand for an increase in Government deposits during the busy season, when available, he will confer upon this country the great boon of an easy and steady money market. It is by these means and not by an increase of Bank capital or by amalgamation that "the banking wants of the country can be assisted in times of pressure and curtailed in times of slackness" as recommended in Mr. Hambro's appendix to the Indian Currency Committee's Report. Amalgamation may be necessary in order to assist Government in maintaining the convertibility of the rupee for foreign payments; and, if we are to have a single central banking reserve, it will be more than ever necessary to have that reserve readily expandable.—*Englishman.*

A NATIVE'S CHRISTMAS CARD.

An official of this district has received the following seasonable petition from Camp Achlikhera: "Honoured Sir, I most submissively beg to desire my highest respects to your gracious honor on account of the happy 'Xmas and the coming New Year's day. I would have liked to pay my humble respects in person, but owing to the test measurements I could not carry out my wishes. Further, I respectfully beg to submit overleaf a few rhymes in form of a short poem in the honor of the Lord Jesus Christ, and should it meet with your kind honor's approval and considered with some token of distinction, I would have thought of myself very fortunate. In conclusion, I beg your kind honor would graciously excuse me for the the bad material used herein, for I could not procure suitable ones. With every prayers for your gracious honor's prosperity and long life—

THE LORD'S DAY.

To-day is the blessed 'Xmas day.
Lord Jesus was born to get sin away.
Of those who love and trust in him.
Will cross the world by ocean's brim.
Chandika Prasad Dikshit heartily prays.
That the English Government like sun rays.
May rise and shine on oceans and land.
And keep the whole world in their hands.

May God bless our Gracious Empress and those who are put in authority under Her, especially to your most gracious honor who may be blessed with a long life attended with every prosperity.—*Amen.*

RAILWAY COLLISIONS IN BENGAL.

A collision occurred on Tuesday morning, near Hilli station on the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengol States Railway between the Up Assam Mail, and a Down goods train. The engines and some carriages were seriously damaged. No passengers were killed or seriously hurt but three of the train staff were killed and two were injured. Passengers of the mail train are being transhipped. Two other collisions which took place on Friday night last, at the Anara and Adra stations on the Bengal-Nagpur-Railway. On the night of the 29th ultimo a goods train standing in Anara station was run into by a down mixed train that was let into the line on which the latter was waiting owing, it is said, to the points having been wrongly set. The shock of the collision caused a number of waggons to break away from the goods train and runs out on the line toward Adra station. A message to this effect was sent on to Adra, and from there an engine attached to a train in the station was sent out to pick up the waggons and take them back to Adra. On returning to Adra with these waggons it was found that the points had not been properly set. The consequence was that instead of the engine and waggons running into a siding as they should have done they ran on to the line where the carriage were standing from which this engine had been detached when sent out for the stray trucks resulting in a further collision. Considerable damage was done to the rolling stock and the train staff some what severely shaken, though no serious mishaps occurred. Up to the present time no complaints have been received as to injuries from which, it is presumed that none was sustained. Fortunately owing to the very low speed at the time of the collision what might have been a serious disaster was averted.

Will the United States buy the Danis West Indies, which are said to have been once more offered to them for sale? If they do, the acquisition will form one more distinct stride in the expansionist policy. The incorporation of these islands in the Union is one of the dearest objects of American Imperialists, who have already made a promising start with the recent extension of their control to Cuba and Puerto Rico. Captain Mahan, in particular, the leader of the expansionist group, has cast sheep's eyes at some of our own possessions in those parts—Jamaica to wit, which he particularly desires as a point of strategic importance dominating the proposed canal through the Isthmus of Panama. These three Danish islands also lie in the direct route from Europe to Nicaragua; and this fact, together with their proximity to Puerto Rico, gives them considerable strategic importance. Taking into consideration the fact that the price asked is said to be only £600,000, and that Senator Lodge has already proposed to buy the islands for a million, it seems probable that the United States may relieve Denmark of what is to her a costly and useless possession.

PECULIAR CASE AT FYZABAD.

A case of some moment, and which created some interest and excitement among the native community was tried a short time ago by Mr. C. H. A. Emile, an Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate of Fyzabad, and after several postponements and hearings was disposed of the other day. The particulars of the case, as far as could be gathered, are as follows:—Babu Salak Ram a pleader of the Gonda Court, sent Rs. 500 by the hands of his Moharir Ganpat Rai in charge of a chaprasi, to pay the money into the Ajodhia Bank. The money was brought to the Bank after it had closed, and the Secretary of the Bank, who was just leaving, desired the Moharir to bring the money the next day. The following day the money was not forthcoming on the plea that it had been stolen during the night. Babu Salak Ram's brother, Babu Balak Ram, a native gentleman of substance and one of the leading pleaders of the Fyzabad Court, demanded the money his brother had sent of the Moharir, and, as he could not produce it, he was beaten severly and kept in confinement for two days, and ultimately sent by Babu Balak Ram to kotwali, as alleged by the Moharir. On his release from the kotwali he instituted a criminal suit against Babu Balak Ram for severe assault and imprisonment. The case was decided the other day, and the charge against Babu Balak Ram dismissed. He in the meanwhile brought a counter-charge against the Moharir for criminal breach of trust. This case also was investigated by Mr. Emile and the defendant committed to the Session's Court for trial.

A CHAT WITH MR. BERTRAM.

"ISN'T IT WONDERFUL."

If Mr. Charles Bertram is not a name to conjure with, it is one that is indissolubly associated with all that is bright, mysterious and clever in the art of conjuring. That Mr. Bertram is a great magician no one who has witnessed his performances at the Opera House can for a moment deny. But apart from his ability as a "gay deceiver" he has a distinctly interesting personality, which is seen to even better advantage off than on the stage, though there are few entertainers who can equal him in keeping an audience in splendid good humour. A representative of a Calcutta paper, who had heard, read and seen something of Mr. Bertram, sought him out at his hotel with a request for an interview, to which "the victim" willingly acquiesced with the proviso that if in the kindness of his heart he showed the pressman how some of his tricks were done, he would not be "given away." There was no difficulty about this assurance and Mr. Bertram proceeded:—

"You want to know how I became a conjuror? Well, I took conjuring up first of all as an amatuer when over in Belgium with the Volunteers. I may tell you that I am quite a keen volunteer. I held a commission in the 19th Middlesex Rifles and now belong to the St. George's Rifles. Some years ago I was lucky enough to shoot in the Queen's sixty twice and also twice in the St. George's sixty at Wimbledon for which I have the National Rifle Association badges. But to return to our muttons, an incident in Belgium, as I say, led me to take an interest in conjuring and becoming pretty expert as an amateur I was led to perform in public and having in turn relinquished the church and commerce I gradually blossomed forth into a professional conjuror with, I am pleased to say, some degree of success.

"Since my throwing off the mantle of amateurism I have had the honour of performing before Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne and Windsor and no fewer than twenty-three times before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, while I have also visited nearly every town of importance in the United Kingdom, not to speak of America, where I toured with Mr. Albert Chevalier. Of course I've had some curious experiences such for instance as when I performed before Cetewayo who was prevented by his medicine man from tasting a cake I had compounded. It has been my good fortune, too, to be the receipient of the greatest kindness and marks of appreciation and from none more so than the Anglo-Indian audiences and the Native Princes whom it has been my pleasure to entertain. My appearances at the Opera House represent a part only of my daily work as I frequently give private seances, similar to those that proved so acceptable to the parties at Windsor Castle and Marlborough House."

"And are most of your tricks original?"

"I don't claim that: a good many of them are my own invention, but others are adaptations. For instance the trick with the Zulu rings, that has taken on so well here is a very old one; but the way I do it is so totally different to everyone else's method. I do it so slowly that people cannot see how it is done and it fogs them more."

"That seems a queer way of putting it?"

"But I assure you it is so. The whole art is in doing the trick slowly. To my mind the saying 'the quickness of the hand deceives the eye' is all humbug. There is nothing so quick as the eye. Let me show you what I mean. You take a rupee like this, then you do like this, just a slow quiet pass, and it's gone."

And so it had, but whether it was the slowness of the interviewers' eye or the quickness of the conjurer's hand still remains an open question.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

January 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, Interrupted South of Mozambique. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions:—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Post Master General, London, announces that British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign governments or private persons to and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony Natal and St, Helena. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted, at the risk of the sender.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted those for other offices can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

State of communication:—
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrepted.
Communication between Mozambique and Lorenco Marques interrupted.
Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.
This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.
There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.
There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane
The public are warned that Deferred traffic for all offices is liable to serious delay on account excessive pressure.
Telegrams for places on East Cost Africa which are directed via Loanda and Capetown on account of Interruption are accepted at same rates as via Bombay, Aden, during the present war.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrepted.

In the American Senate on Dec. 11 Senator Mason called up his resolution of the 6th inst. extending the best hopes of the Senate to the Boers in their contest for liberty, and made a long and characteritically vement speech in support of it. He was listened to attentively by his colleagues and the public in gallery. The Senator maintained that under the Manroe doctrine and precedents the United States had the same right to extend their sympathy and hopes of success to the Boers in their struggle as they had to interfere with Spain in her conduct of affairs in Cuba. He urged that the interest of the United States was aroused by the fact the South African war struggle was between democracy and Royalty, between the Divine right of Kings and the Divine right of man. It was only partly true that England was a friend of the United States in the war with the Spain. The people of England had always been their friends. but the English Government had never been friendly except for some ulterior purpose of its own, It was so in the Civil War, and it had been so in every emergency. Senator Lodge said that the Government was neutral in regard to South Africa. If the position were to be changed, it would be subject to serious consideration. He moved that Mr. Mason's resolution should be sent to the Committee on foreign relations, and this motion was carried.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

TESTIMONY OF THE TOMBS.

I.

The grave, be it granted, is no laughing matter; yet its monuments provide not a little mirth, and the men who provide our last resting places are not devoid of humour. What a caustic comedian, for instance, is the grave-digger in "Hamlet," whose flippancy causes the Prince of Denmark to ask: "Hath this fellow no feeling of his business that he sings at grave-making?" to which Horatio replies: "Custom hath made it in him a property of easiness." The men of the mattock of to-day seem to have inherited some of this incongruous jocoseness. "Don't be frightened at going through the churchyard," said a sexton in the Peak of Derbyshire to a timid young lady of our acquaintance one dark night, pointing out a near "cut" to the railway station. "Them as is in conno' get out, and them as is out dunno want to get in." In a crowded excursion train on the new Dore and Chinley Railway a local grave-digger soon secured a compartment all to himself by simply remarking: "Make room for the man who has buried thirty-two wives!" There was a stampede of the alarmed lady passengers, only too eager to surrender their seats to such a monster. If a grave-digger is a born comedian what shall be said about the mirthful monumental mason.

In a former issue of *The Yorkshire Weekly Pos* (May 18, 1895) the present writer, under the title o, "Gaieties From the Grave," strung together some of the curious epitaphs he had encountered in various parts of the country. But like Sir Isaac Newton, he had only played with the sand on the sea-shore while the great ocean lay undiscovered before him. Once more he surveys the cemeteries, and begs to preface his present selection of epitaphania by protesting that it is not a *rechauffe* of similar collections, and relates to no particular district, for toll has been taken from diverse parts of the country; and, just as a *bouquet* owes its charm to its variety, so these funeral frivolities are presented in intentional disorder. As La De Fontaine puts it: *Diversite c'est madevise.*

The late Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in "From the Old World to the New" (London: Bentley, 1884), gives the following epitaph on a celebrated London conveyancer named Preston:—

Stern death has cast into abeyance here
A most renowned conveyancer.
Then lightly on his head be laid
The sod that he so oft conveyed.
In constant faith and hope he sure is,
His soul like a *scintilla juris*
In nubibus, expectant lies,
To raise a *freehold* in the skies.

The Serjeant says that this epitaph is very little known beyond legal circles. A very curious epitaph is to be seen at Oxford to the memory of "Nell" Bachelor, an old pastrycook of sixty years ago:—

Here deep in the dust
The old mouldy crust
Of Nell Bachelor lately was shoven,
Who was skilled in the arts,
Of pies puddings, and tarts,
And knew every use of the oven.
When she'd lived long enough
She made her last puff—
A puff by her husband much praised.
Now here she doth lie
To make a dirt pie
In hopes that her dust will be raised.

The ensuing is of Derbyshire inspiration:—

Here lies below, in hope of Zion,
The landlord of the Golden Lion;
Obedient to the Heavenly Will,
His son keeps on the business still.

It is not a long step from the spiritual to the spirituous; from tombstones to tavern-signs. Formerly a Nottingham publican, whose name was Littlejohn, kept the Robin Hood Inn. He had the following witty sign:—

All ye that relish ale that's good,
Come in and drink with Robin Hood;
If Robin Hood is not at home,
Come in and drink with Little john.

This was epigrammatic in its neatness. Mr. Littlejohn, however, died. His successor thought it a pity to lose so capital a sign and so much good poetry. He accordingly retained them both, erasing his predecessor's name and substituting his own. But, alas! the wit was for ever destroyed. The lines ran thus:—

All ye that relish ale that's good,
Come in and drink with Robin Hood;
If Robin Hood is not at home,
Come in and drink with Samuel Johnson.

Mr. Cornelius Brown, of Newark-on-Trent, in his popular county history of Nottingham, reproduces some quaint tombstone epitaphs. In the churchyard of Sibthorpe, where four infants are burried in one grave, occurs the following:—

The cup of life just with their lips they pressed,
They found it bitter and declined the rest;
Averse then, turning from the face of day,
They softly sighed their little souls away.

Here is a professional epitaph at Bridgford-on-the-Hill:—"Sacred to the memory of John Walker, the only son of Benjamin and Ann Walker Engineer and Palisade Maker; died September 22nd, 1832, aged 36 years."

Farewell, my wife and father dear;
My glass is run, my work is done,
And now my head lies quiet here.
That many an engine I've set up,
And got great praise from men;
I made them work on British ground,
And on the roaring seas;
My engine stopp'd, my valves are bad,
And lies so deep within;
No engineer could there be found
To put me new ones in.
But Jesus Christ converted me,
And took me up above,
I hope once more to meet once more,
And sing redeeming love.

At Edwalton, under date of 1741, on Mrs. Rebecca Freeland, is a grotesque example:—

She drank good ale, good punch, and wine,
And lived to the age of ninety-nine.

This testimony may be commended to Apostles of the Pump, and to Luttrell, who said of a distinguished diner-out that it would be written on his tomb, "He dined late, and died early." In the churchyard at Edwinstowe there used to be the following inscription:—

Robert Rockley body here is laid,
It's for him these lines are made,
That we all here may remember
He died the 19th of September,
Robert Rockely son he be,
His age is near to 23, 1742.

At Bilsthorpe there is, or was, another attempt at poetry of similar merit. It runs thus:—

Little Mary's dead and gone,
And was a loving
And a precious wife to Little John
Fletcher.

At Hawkshed, near Coniston, is a much-admired epitaph, attributed, with insufficient evidence, to Wordsworth, who, as everybody knows, was educated here. It concludes as follows:—

And from her cradle to her grave
She was never known to misbehave.

This reminds us of the equally immaculate youg lady who—

Burst this shell of earthly sin
And hatched herself a cherubim.

We hesitate to put genial Charles Lamb among the necrologists, but the following is unique:—"I have seen in Islington Churchyard," says Elia, "an epitaph to an infant who died *aetatis* four months, with this seasonable inscription appended: 'Honour thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land,' &c." Among the curious epitaphs to be found in the ancient churchyard of Bolsover, Derbyshire, is this:—"Here lies in a horizontal position the outside case of Thomas Hinde, clock and watch maker, who departed this life, wound up, in hope of being taken in hand by his Maker, of being thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and set going in the world to come." The following amusingly ironical lines once appeared on the wall of the old Sulphur Well at Harrogate:—

As Satan was flying o'er Harrogate Well,
His senses were charmed with the heat and the smell;
Says he: "I don't know in what region I roam,
But I guess from the smell that I'm not far from home."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD URGES THE COMMISSIONING OF RESERVE SHIPS.

Speaking at a Conservative meeting at Hackney Town Hall on Dec. 14, Lord Charles Beresford said the present war was forced upon us by an ultimatum the terms of which he did not think this great Empire would have sent to the smallest country in the world. There was no doubt at all now that the object of the Boers, as shown by their extensive preparations and by their specially prepared flags was to kick the English into the sea. As to the recent reverses, he would have them understand that war should not be regarded as favourable to one side only. There always would be ups and downs, and he would urge the public not to be ungenerous to their generals, who were fighting with inadequate forces, and until they had more cavalry we must expect reverses, or at least no very great victories. He always said what he thought, and he was bound to admit that the Government had not sent out enough troops. Nothing could have been better than the way in which this country refrained from sending out troops while negotiations were going on with the Transvaal. It showed we were hopeful up to the last in a peaceful settlement. (Hear, hear.) But war once declared, adequate forces should have been sent out, and the division now about to be transhipped ought to have been sent earlier. Sending it now was very much like locking the door after the steed had been stolen.

This was an old fault of England (continued his lordship), and he thought it was due to a large extent to the fact that the Minister of War and the Minister for the Admiralty did not let the people know what the actual requirements were, as represented to them by the War and Admiralty officers. He agreed that we must always have the politician elected by the people at the head of the Army and Navy, but he thought politicians took too much upon themselves and did not give sufficient publicity to what the experts said was necessary for the country's defence. Happily the country was quite calm under the recent reverses, but he thought that was due to the knowledge that we had a capable fleet. He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of any foreign Power, but in view of the unfriendly attitude of Continental countries he would suggest that a large number of our reserve ships should be commissioned. Commissioning a man-of-war was different from commissioning a regiment, for it was possible that no two men on board had ever met before, and therfore some time must elapse before proper working could be assured. It was certain our Navy would have to be increased after the German naval programme, for the British Empire lived and moved and had its entire being by holding the command of the sea. In one sense the English Navy cost less than that of any other country, for while we only paid at the rate of £2 per ton of mercantile shipping, every other country paid something between £5 and £15. He rejoiced to see how generously the British public had contributed to the war funds, although he could not help thinking that South African millionaires in this country had not given with that generosity which was expected of them.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CHARGER'S RENOWN.

It happens in military annals that the story of the horse and his rider is often told in the same chapter; and even in classical records it is sometimes difficult to divide them. No doubt the horse shines with a reflected lustre; the greatness "achieved" by the soldier being "thrust" upon his faithful coadjutor. But the bond between them is as indissoluble in death as it was in life. Many of the great captains of antiquity come down to us bracketted with the names of their favourite war-horses. Psallas, the famous charger ridden by Heraclius at the battle of Nineveh, is at least as familiar to modern ears as the soldier who bestrode him. And how long can we think of Alexander without remembering Bucephalus, who would permit no one but his master to mount him? Both these gallant steeds hold their place in history as of right; for both, when grievously wounded, carried their riders to a place of safety before falling dead. White Surrey is immortal as the favourite of Richard III.; and—to leap the gulf of time, so thickly studded with instances—who can dissociate Wellington from the famous Copenhagen? Nor can this link be regarded as a mere "business connection." It was in fact a warm and sympathetic relationship, the basis of which may possibly be traced to the status originally occupied by the mounted soldier.

In early times a special dignity attached to serving in the wars on horseback. Among the ancient Greeks the privilege was granted only to the wealthy, who were able to furnish horses at their own charge. And although this rule was to some extent relaxed by the Romans, the equestrian order still occupied a distinct position between the patricians and plebeians. Even when the 'equites' were established on more liberal principles, the possession of a private fortune was a necessary condition of enrolment in that body. Horses of the highest quality were thus assured to the service of the state, and that they should be held in great esteem by their owners was the natural result of their education and position. To every generous mind the bond of union, and even of affection, between man and horse who have shared in all the hardships and dangers of a campaign makes an irresistible appeal. The exaltation of the war-horse naturally followed. He was honoured in life, and splendid monuments were erected to his memory. It is recorded in praise of Andromache that she fed Hector's war-horse with her own hands; while it was made an imputation against the parsimonious Cato, that he left his charger in Spain, in order to avoid the expense of bringing him home. The romances of chivalry yield similar traits. When Geraint visits Yniol, the latter says to his daughter.

"Enid, the good Knight's horse, stands in the court;
Take him to stall, and give him corn."

And, to escape from tradition into the clearer light of modern times, there is a delightful touch in the story of the doughty Copenhagen's latter days. While the old horse was living at ease at Strathfieldsaye, "a day seldom passed that the Duchess did not visit and feed him with her own hands."

We may smile at some of the marvels attributed to the famous war-horses of antiquity, but the exaggerated estimates of their prowess were no doubt often founded on the profound veneration felt for their masters, And great commanders themselves were only too willing to carry the feeling for their horses to ridiculous lengths. Alexander founded the city of Bucephela as a monument to his charger. The Cid's horse, Babieca, was reverently buried before the gates of the monastery at Valencia where two elms were planted to mark the site. The charger of the Emperor Verus was fed with almonds and raisins, clad in purple, and stabled in the most splendid hall of the palace; and a statue of gold was erected to his memory. Not that we must necessarily recur to antiquity for instances of equine wonder. Fanaticism sometimes misleads as much as the grosser forms of superstition. The famous "black" charger ridden by Graham of Claverhouse at the Battle of Drumclog, which, though desperately wounded by a scythe, carried his master out of danger after that disastrous engagement, turns out to have been only black in the minds of the Cameronians. He was really a sorrel; and Scott—who describes him as black in "Old Mortality"—acknowledged that he had been led astray by the many extraordinary traditions current in Scotland concerning this wonderful steed, "which was generally believed to have been a gift to its rider from the author of evil." As Claverhouse himself was popularly supposed to be proof against leaden bullets by a charm obtained from the same source, this fanatical conception of his horse's colour can only be regarded as a sign of the times.

But the war-horse of the present day is appraised on his proved merits, and for the splendid assistance which he gives to his fortunate possessor. Of course, he is selected for his general fitness; but the qualities that go to make a charger of the first-class are not to be found in every animal which, on mere "points," might seem to be available. Good temper is essential. He should not be fiery, but brave and confident; of high courage he must be, but cool in his work. An expert tells us that many of the qualifications of the old-fashioned shooting pony are invaluable in a field-horse, an animal which is not to be confounded with a mere trooper. These are (or were) that he should "stand fire like a gate-post, be a particularly safe goer over all kinds of ground, a good canterer and walker, a safe and handy jumper, one that shies at nothing, that will follow readily, master of the weight he has to carry; and with a good share of that common sense, apprehension, and steadiness about him which are so often to be found in horses and dogs." These no doubt are a combination of the most valuable qualities but the perfect charger can hardly dispense with any of them. During the Peninsular War several British officers are said to have lost their lives in consequence of riding horses not equal to their weight on heavy ground. And after his experience at Waterloo, where the ground was saturated with rain, Wellington gave a very high price for a powerful mare, which had been bought out of an English fox-hunting stud. It accords with the "pomp and circumstance" of war that a good charger should look his part as well as play it, and a certain style is regarded as essential. But this being granted, a clever hunter affords excellent raw material, and many a gallant horse has no doubt done double duty in the field of battle and of sport. A first-rate charger can hardly be of a bad colour. Grey is regarded as the most distinguished looking; but then it is the most distinguishable by the enemy. The majority of chargers are black, bay, or chestunt.

Famous war horses have often been commemorated in sculpture; but, by the former etiquette of European States, equestrian statues were exclusively reserved for royal personages. Nor was England an exception to the rule of this observance. "The first person, so far as I remember," says De Quincey, "who, not being royal, has in our island seated himself comfortably in the saddle, is the Duke of Wellington." A partial exception occurs also in the statue of Lord Hopetoun in Edinburgh. This soldier is allowed the privilege of a horse, but not the privilege of mounting him. Our London equestrian statues have usually been those of the princely caste. Some relaxation of this rule has since taken place. But in Berlin, at least, the honour of an equestrian statue is understood to be still reserved for royalty. But no great charger is likely to be forgotten simply because he has not been made a subject for the sculptor.—*The Globe.*

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 4.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F X DeSouza, I C S, Asst Judge, Ahmedabad, is hereby appointed to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division.

Mr W H J Wilkinson, I C S, Asst Col'r in the Dist of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Mag'te of the first class in that Dist.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur Raghwendra Pandurang Bengiri, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the First Class in the Dist of Kolaba, in charge of the southern sub-division of that Dist comprising the talukas of Alibag, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B A Brendon, I C S, to be Personal Asst to the Collector of Khandesh.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

First Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Second Lieut R H Heath is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

The services of Asst Surgn W B George have been placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay.

Lieut Col H W B Boyd, F R C S (Ir), I M S, Physician, St George's Hospital, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capts A C F Bourchier, I S C, and G P Campbell, I S C, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Dept for famine duty, are posted to the Ahmednagar and Khandesh Districts respectively.

Major W M Ellis, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade; Capt E A Edgell, R E, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade; Capt Money Shewan, R E; Lieut R St J Gillespie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and Lieut E E Craster, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt for famine duty, are posted as follows:—Major Ellis to Khandesh; Capt Edgell to Palanpur; Capt Money Shewan and Lieut Gillespie to Kathiawar; and Lieut Craster to the Central Division.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 10 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), the following appointments of Clerks of Courts in the Ratnagiri District are made:—Mr. Balvant Bhaskar Pradhan to be Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chiplun, and Mr Narayan Ramchandra Pinge to be Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dapoli.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Narayan Bhawanrao Pavge, Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad Dist, is granted furlough (on medical certificate) for one year with effect from such date as he may be relieved by Khan Saheb Edalji Byramshaw Hodiwala, B A, who is posted to Dhandhuka Rao Sahebs Jamietram Raghuram Jokhakar, B A, and Bhukhandas Jeykisandas to continue to do duty at Borsad and Nadiad, respectively, until further orders.

Southern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made in the interest of the public service:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balaji Majli, Mamlatdar of Malvan in the Ratnagiri Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Sindgi in the Bijapur Dist; Rao Saheb Atmaram Balwant Bawadekar, Mamlatdar of Vengorla in the Ratnagiri Dist to be Mamlatdar of Malvan in the same district; and Rao Saheb Narsinh Ganesh Kakeri, Mamlatdar of Sindgi in the Bijapur Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Vengorla in the Ratnagiri Dist.

BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

Central Division.

Lieut E E Craster, R E, Asst Engr, transferred to this Division, is posted to the Sholapur Dist under the Ex Engr, Famine Relief Operations.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aburto J G
Adams G F King
Anantaram Bulli
Atkins, A H
Bean P H
B rners Hamilton H
Bingham A Doyle
Black R J G
Bobby Johnny
Brown W H
Burnes L M
Cabbold H R
Canning H Renton
Carson A M
Chamier S D
Chandler George Mrs
Cooper W
Crawley C S
Davies J G Rev
Davis A P
Eagan John
Eakin
Edelstone S
Ellerton K A Miss
Fennell M Mrs
Flint J
Foster W
Freemantle Lady
Galloway Mrs
Gaskell William
Gibson Miss
Gill Mrs
Gleeson Mrs
Goldberg Elie
Granwille Mrs
Greenhalgh D
Greenhalg Mrs
Gregory E H
Grey Madge Miss
Gruenhagen Wm.
Guest W H
Hanna Mrs
Harry, Mrs
Hawkins J W Mrs
Hodge, H A
Hogg Charles Mrs
Holman Walter C
Horsford F
Hume W V
Itzkowich Solomon
Jablin F Mrs
James J K Mrs
Jameson
Johnson E V Miss
Johnstone T
Jones R E Miss
Kennedy W D
Koil C
Knight A C
Laird
Lazard Alfonse
Leriwrides J Mrs
Levy Julius
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Lusk, S Finlay Dr
MacCalman Mrs
MacDowell Mrs
MacLean Mrs
Moncriff J L
Madigliani Gino Dr
Marshall Bertha Miss
Marshall Nellie Miss
Mason Thomas
Mauhland F
Meyer Edgar
Mitchell C H
Mohamad Hoosein Kalasi.
Moiritz
Moncrieff J L
Mongini M J
Murray A
Myat A
Nicholson Mrs
North P B
Olmstead Fritz
Omeara Connell
Parel
Pamanand Laljee
Pawley Francis A Mrs
Peacock Wm
Pemberton H Mrs
Perrett F
Pillay J S Narayansamy
Pollen Mrs
Prebble J C
Rahmut Ali
Riddell William
Roberts James Hanington
Savil L H
Sevis E M Miss
Singer Rudolf
Stafford E Howard
Stephenson R Mrs
Stewart George
Sutherland G Mrs
Tata W
Taylor William
Thaddeas Mrs
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A Race For Life is taking place in our midst every day, and too often, alas, the result ends in death. People, as a rule, are apt to look upon some slight ailment which may overtake them with contempt, and they thus ignore the simple remedies which would speedily restore them to health. When too late they see their error, and bitterly bewail the folly which brings them to a premature grave. Holloway's Pills, if taken in regular doses according to directions, enrich and purify the blood. Disease is thus prevented from weakening the system, and the blessing of a sound constitution is enjoyed. At this season, when fevers, dysentery, and stomach disorders are common, this wonderful medicine is specially useful.

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

BEFORE entering the Army, in 1865, Major-General Wauchope was for a short period in the Navy, and was a midshipman on the St. George at the same time as the Duke of Edinburgh. He had seen much hard service, was wounded four times, and had several narrow escapes. At El Teb a bullet penetrated the leather case of his field-glass, which has long been an interesting relic at Niddrie-Marischal, the late General's Midlothian residence. Major-General Wauchope was twice married, and on the occasion of his second marriage, in 1893, to a daughter of Sir William Muir, he was presented with his portrait by the electors of Midlothian. It is a pathetic circumstance that only a few days ago a letter from the General, resigning his seat on the School Board at Niddrie, was read at one of its meetings, when it was resolved to keep the post open till his return.

The friends of women's work will be sorry to learn that the first woman relieving officer in England—perhaps the only one still—has had to resign her post after exactly a year's work. The health of the lady—a Mrs. Price, who has served the Oswestry Union—has given way under the strain. All Shropshire unions are rural in character, and it must be very laborious in winter, especially for a woman to traverse many miles of country, besides which some of the duties are necessarily of a disagreeable character. Whitehall will probably hear of the Oswestry resignation with a pang of regret, for the Local Government Board opposed Mrs. Price's appointment, and reluctantly gave up the contest with the Guardians. The first woman rate-collector is, however still in office, after many years' work. That also is in the Midlands—to wit, Warwickshire.

Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe's new dook, "By Moor and Fell," published to-day by Unwin, opens with a chapter on Haworth. The home of the Brontes is said to be unlike any other village that has been or will be: Close against a wild spur of moor it lies, this Haworth, dark with age and storms; it seems to have clambered up the steep face of the hill as far as its strength would allow, and then to have clung there with might and main, unable to climb higher yet determined to yield no single inch of foothold gained. Above the houses a few lean fields slope up to the heather line, and the square church tower stands out black against the haze of the moorland beyond. So does Haworth look from the opposite hill slope. On closer approach it resolves itself into "a long, straight, climbing street; the roofs seem to lean one upon the other: the church is half resting on its neighbours, half shouldering the sky."

What is it, asks the author, that gives this moorland village the quality which attracts at the first glance? Words cannot draw its subtle lights and shades, its harsh, rough, careless lines. Neither can the pencil give them altogether. Just three places there are that impress on one the same atmosphere of sigularity and charm. One is Clovelly, the second Edinburgh, and the third is Haworth village as seen from the middle of its street. Yet Haworth's charm eludes comparison; there is none like it in the world through; there will never be another like it, for the race which built it is dying, up there among the silent moors. The dialect is losing its smoothness, its Doric dignity, by contact with the debased speech of the towns, and the visitor has to push out to the remoter villages to find that 'rich, straight-set-up, tawny speech which seems to carry us back in a moment to the days of strong thews and downright blows."

Yet some things are unaltered, The Black Bull Tavern is, we are told, much the same: The same good Haworth name of Sugden stands above the doorway that has stood there time out of mind; the cosy look of things indoors is warranty that modern makeshifts of comfort are not yet in date up here; the plenty and wholesomeness of fare is reminiscent of the staunch appetities of old. . . . The churchyard, which made the Bull ale what it was, lies close against the back wall of the tavern—the very windows are there as they were fifty years ago through which Branwell Bronte used to make good his escape from the inn when friends entered at the front in ill-timed search for him. Of the church only the tower is left of the old structure, and "of the new building there is nothing to be said." But the Bull and the parsonage and the quiet graveyard "are alive with the voices of a generation gone."

A great deal has been said lately of the ripe and unripe age of some of the Boers who are now opposing our forces in South Africa. Boys of sixteen and men of seventy-five are now bearing arms in the Republican ranks. At the same time, "Rhodesia" points out, there are several of our colonial fighting men now at the front who are not yet out of their teens. Amongst others, Trooper L. Davis, on the staff of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, has the distinction of being the youngest member of the E Squadron of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, being only just seventeen years of age.

Colonel Baden-Powell's London home is in St. George's-place, close to Hyde Park Corner. Curiously enough, according to *M.A.P.*, it is the only house in Central London where bees are kept on the premises. The beehives are placed on a balcony outside the drawing-room, and are cut off so that they can get out into the park, but not back into the house. During the summer they gather honey in Hyde Park, and are apparently as contented as any rural specimens of their kind, nor does the urban honey thus acquired lack anything in flavour. The Baden-Powells [illegible] of and inventive turn of mind and many crafty contrivances due to their fertile ingenuity are to be met with at their abode.

The following extract is taken from a letter of the Rev. Leon Marcizal, written from Johannesburg on October 2, and published in the monthly Annals of the Congregation of Oblate Missionaries of Mary Immaculate, who have charge of the Transvaal Vicariate. The extract is valuable as a remarkable estimate of the Boer forces: The Boers are brave, well armed, good horsemen, and good sharpshooters. . . . They are already mustered to the number of 60,000, with those of the Free State, and will be 100,000 strong after their first victory. Their brothers of the Cape Colony and of Natal are prepared to rise for their cause. In general, our Uitlanders are supporting them. A corps of 3,000 German volunteers, for the most part artillerymen, prepare to start for the front. There are 2,000 Irish, with their green flag, ready to go forward, and, as their military chaplain, I go with them. Father Etienne Hammer will be the German Catholic chaplain. A corps of French and Belgians will guard Johannesburg. The numerous Hollanders employed on the railways march to battle almost to a man. People have been wondering where all the Boer forces have come from. This extract may help to throw some light on the matter.

December 16 is known throughout the length and breadth of the Transvaal as Dingane's Day. Exactly sixty-one years ago the impis of Dingane, the Zulu tyrant, fell on the Dutch laager drawn up by the Blood River, a tributary of the Buffalo, a short distance north-east of Dundee, where Andries Pretorius a farmer from Graaf Reinet, and Carl Landman, with fifty-seven wagons, kept the Kaffir hosts at bay for over two hours. Four times did they try to storm the laager, and were repulsed on each occasion finally fleeing in confusion before the Boers. They lost 3,000 men, and the river ran red with their blood. The Dutch Reformed Church in Pietermaritzburg, one of the oldest buildings in the city, was erected in commemoration of this victory.

Some recent discoveries of Roman remains at Carnutum, on the boundary of Austria and Hungary, are particularly well-timed. A very complete Roman camp is being unearthed of which one of the most interesting details is the discovery of what appears to have been a soldiers' wine-house. In it were four altars to Bacchus, and the floor was covered with bits of broken pottery. Quantities of grain and many fragments of broken armour have also been found. The camp seems to have been unusually large and densely populated. It must also have been hurriedly evacuated.

A suggestion made in a contemporary by a Colonial-born Britisher seems well worth consideration. Our great want at the front is more cavalry, and the suggestion is that the authorities should purchase horses from the Basutos, who have a large number already fairly trained and secure from "horse-sickness." Considering that horses sent out from England are very liable to this disease and in any case require rest after the voyage before they can be utilised, the matter seems well worth looking into.

The sending out of chefs is well enough in its way, but trained lady cooks, such as could easily be supplied from the National School of Cookery, are wanted at the base to cook for the sick and wounded. The need for them is admitted, and it seems strange that between the War Office, the Red Cross Society, and the St. John Ambulance Society, they cannot be sent out without delay. We are afraid says the "Globe," that in this matter the War Office is showing once more that supineness which we had hoped it was beginning to shake off.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·890
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·5
Dew Point		62·9
Relative humidity of Air		·635
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		69·4
General Directions of wind*		N, ENE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	221

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Government Observatory.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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Standard

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MAKING ANY AËRATED WATER YOURSELF
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1 doz. "*Sparklets*" weight 4 ozs.
One "*Sparklet*" the equivalent of 1½ bottles Soda Water.

SOME ADVANTAGES.
No Cumbersome Apparatus.
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Done in a Minute.
You Aërate What, When, & Where you choose.

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Patentees: Aerators, Ld. London, E.C.

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SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
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SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
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ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

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Benger's
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FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says: "For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support namely, REAL WORTH."

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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'Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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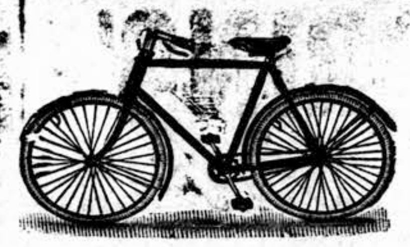

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For Itching.
For Itching.
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A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
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LANCET, 28 *March*, 1896.

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 30 *May*, 1896.

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